The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 132 BOMBAY: FRIDAY JUNE 4, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10086
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8090
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6006	Medina	12560
25th ,,	Caledonia	8003	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10660

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jiusen Maru	T. Terada	3784	31st May	12th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Higo	6288	17th June	29th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassars.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and will cure. D 18

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,375,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH FIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 4th June		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 4th June connecting at Karachi with S. S. "DUMRA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 2,283 tons, on Friday 4th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S S. "DILWARA," 5,378, tons on or about 13th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S S. "Umballa," 5,310 tons, on or about 5th June, calling at Tuticorin, Colombo and Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th June, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	4th June 1915
S. S. "Olympia"	5124	J. Le Henderson	about middle of July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	934
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 12,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

No excuse for the pale and anoemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. B. 13

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS' & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tientsin
Penang	Soerabaya	Peking (China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle and

531—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.

46, Apollo Street, Fort. opp. Liptons. 765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply

170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay, undertake the Insurance of Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, and also Undertake Repair work of all kinds in their completely equipped Workshop under European supervision. Write for Quotations.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,

New Queen's Road,
Bombay.

Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.

15

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT and ENERGETIC SOLICITOR, as ASSISTANT by a Parsi Solicitor of several years' standing restarting work. Wanted also a Managing Clerk. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle'.' 100

WANTED for the Zenana Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan a Female Assistant Surgeon (Indian) pay Rs. 150 p.m., with free quarters and outdoor servants. Private practice not allowed.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Dera Ismail Khan. 185

WANTED—For Mechanical Transport Corps, North West Frontier Provinces: as many European or Indian Motor Lorry Drivers as possible.

TERMS—EUROPEAN.

Rank of Corporal, Rupees 98 per mensem, free accommodation. rations, clothing and equipment.

INDIAN.

Rank of Naik. Rupees 55 per month, free accommodation (or allowance in lieu), rations, clothing and equipment.

Candidates should have some experience in the handling of petrol motor lorries, or petrol motor cars.

Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, 7, Officers Quarters, Allahabad. 184

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).—WANTED for the Chief Mechanical Engineer's office at Khargpur an European or Anglo-Indian ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly acquainted with Loco Workshops Manufacture Accounts and the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments.

Salary Rs. 200—350 per mensem.

Apply at once with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) to the Undersigned.

A. C. CARR,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
Bengal Nagpur Railway, Khargpur.
26th May, 1915. 184

WANTED.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CANVASSER, for Textile Mill Stores, Dyes etc. State experience and salary expected. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 904

WANTED immediately a thoroughly experienced and competent CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Apply with qualifications and salary expected to the MANAGER, Berar Mill, Badnera. 902

REPRESENTATIVE now in Bombay invites applications from merchants and manufacturers for buying and selling GOODS in Calcutta. Write immediately to Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED from 8th July, 1915, a GRADUATE strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit for the post of ASSISTANT HEADMASTER of Beneh High School, Rajgarh, C. I. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply to the

DEWAN,
RAJGARH (BIAORA) STATE, C. I. 872

WANTED—CARPENTER. A first class carpenter required for work throughout the year in the Public Works Department at Nasik. Apply, sending copies of testimonials and stating age, caste and lowest pay to:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1184 Nasik District Nasik.

WANTED an EXPERT with practical experience of Lac cultivation to cultivate Lac in Forest of the Palanpur State. Candidates should apply with certificates and the lowest pay acceptable to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to the Heir-Apparent,
185 Palanpur State (Gujarat.)

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 662

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.

DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

UNCLAIMED very valuable parcels and luggage by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th and THURSDAY, the 10th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Victoria Terminus Parcel Office. See circular of

MEHTA & Co.,
817 Auctioneers.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA:—FOR SALE.—One 500 K. W. electric generating set. Belliss and Morcum vertical triple expansion condensing engine and General Electric Co., compound wound D. C. Dynamo, 460 volts.

Three 200 K. W. electric generating sets. Slow speed, horizontal compound condensing engines and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.

One 75 K. W. electric generating set. High speed vertical compound condensiag engine and British Westinghouse compound wound D. C. dynamo, 460 volts.

Four Lancashire Boilers, 30 ft. by 8 ft., 180 lbs. pressure. Feed Pumps. Superheater. Air Pumps Circulating Pumps. Steam Traps, Grease Extractor. Piping, Generator Panels and Spares.

Plant may be seen at work at the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Garden Reach, and full particulars obtained there or in Chief Engineer's office. Plant being sold because the Port Commissioners intend to obtain current from the Electric Supply Corporation.

TO BE LET.

BOARD and RESIDENCE available at "The Cabins," Middle Colaba. Apply on the premises. 187

A RARE OPPORTUNITY. Two flats 2nd and 3rd 3 or 4 bed-rooms each westerly facing. Apply N. M. PATELL, Cumballa Hill. 875

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—

MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, available for married couple or bachelors in an up-to-date flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans, all modern appointments. Separate bathroom to each room, excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 180

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LAUGH and the world will laugh with you. Bungling Bunks' Bunco will do it for you. 899

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), will sell by Public Auction, at Love Grove, Pumping Station:—

2 second-hand locomotive boilers for 100 lbs. working pressure in first class condition, complete with all mountings and injectors, fitted with copper fire boxes and brass tubes and rated at 27 N.H.P., under the Bombay Boiler Act Rules.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intestate Properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Road, at the junction of Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, such as teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, sideboard, crockery stands, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, hat and umbrella stands, large and small writing tables, office chairs, towel racks, single and double bedsteads, corner cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, etc., etc. the property of a merchant closing his business.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th inst., sell by public auction at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo St. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Pule & Co., on account and risk of defaulting purchasers the following:—

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF RUNCHORDAS NAGERDAS.

100 bundles T.A. 3551/3650, English Copper Sheets SS. City of Chester.
50 bundles G.F.R. 951/1000 German Copper Sheets SS. Braunfels.
50 bundles G.E.R. 1001/50 German Copper Sheets SS. Nordmark.
50 bundles V. D. 3751/3800 English copper sheets S.S. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles S.H.C. out of 1/100 Nevil Dina Y. M. Sheets SS. Mantua.
200 bundles R.O.S.E. 2251/2450 Rex Y. M. Sheets SS. Nordmark.
79 bundles J.P.V. 2451/2550 Muntz Yellow Metal SS. Olympia.
28 bundles R.B.C. out of 1/100 English Copper Sheets SS. Nineve.

ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF VIRCHAND DALCHARAN.

50 bundles R.O.B. 1/50 English Copper Sheets SS. Caledonia.
50 bundles V.D. 3801/50 English Copper Sheets SS. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles D.S. 3851/3900 English Copper Sheets SS. City of Calcutta.
50 bundles B.O.B. 51/100 German Copper Sheets S.S. Rauenfels.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away within 3 days on payment of the balance.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

The property of the late Lieut.-Col. T. X. Britton consisting of glassware and crockeryware, dinner set, China plates, decanters, jugs, carpets, beaded door curtains, lamps, sheds, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 Landaulette body of a motor car by Press.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of unclaimed parcels at Victoria Terminus advertised to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 4 and 5th instant, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 9th, and Thursday the 10th Instant.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will commence their usual weekly sales on every THURSDAY, from THURSDAY, the 3rd inst,. the first weekly sale of the 3rd inst., will take place this time TO-DAY FRIDAY the 4th inst., on account of the (King's Birthday) day being a pubic hoiday.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms in Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), a quantity of furniture and other goods.

Furniture of a European gentleman such as writing tables, copying presses, cupboards, chairs, camp tables, meatsafes, bicycle, large mahoganized office table and iron and bedsteads, meatsafe, cupboards, electric table, fan, chest of drawers single and double almiras sample stands, etc., etc.

By oder of the concerned.

16 cases water colours. each case containing 112 packets of 1-lb. assorted water colours.

A lot of satsuma and other wares such as jars, vases, coros, bowls, teapots, etc., etc.

1 lot boot polish in tins about 40 dozs. for brown and black boots and harness etc.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

Bombay, 4th June 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, 6th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 6th day of June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dhobi Talao, on Tramway Line, close to Seth Wadiaji's Parsi Fire Temple and next to Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary, very valuable, teakwood and blackwood old and new designed household furniture comprising, dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, rich upholstered drawing-room suite, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., marble topped and plain tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich pictures, iron and wooden bedsteads, cupboards, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, panel door cupboards, large double door iron safe, sofas, book cases, easy chairs, bentwood chairs, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Parsi gentleman.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1915.

JIVAJEE SORABJI & CO.

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES AND ALSO (HORSE FITTINGS) and OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials, on FRIDAY the 4th June, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), situated at the Alexandra Dock, No. 7 Shed.

Also other materials sold on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. in the compound of Government Dockyard and Bombay Arsenal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 4th June 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 TWICE TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.

The Ever Popular

LITTLE MONA

in her latest Popular numbers

Our Exclusive Drama in 3 Parts

"THE CLAWS THAT KILL"

Comedy, Comics and scenic Pictures.

Do not fail to see our Special

WAR AND TOPICAL SERIES

Commencing to-night

OPENING SATURDAY 12th JUNE

THE LONDON COSTUME COMEDY CO.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. B-20

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES MCGRATH.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE!!

MISS ADDIE LEIGH

MISS ADDIE LEIGH

Bombay's most popular vocalist in a new budget of songs, featuring her delightful songs at the Piano. Hear her beautiful Swiss Yodeling Song.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WAR FILMS.

The first film shows the Historic Meeting between Lord Kitchener, M. Millerand, Gen. Joffre and Sir John French in Paris early in the War.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE!!

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

In a singing and dancing repertoire.

By special request "The Tango Maid" and several new items.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

To-night

THE STAIN

Drama in 6 parts.

A Study in Heredity; it Incorporates powerful Gripping Story of the Evils arising from corrupt Political Practice & "Bossism"

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ...	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War by Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1-14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book, Facts you Should Know about the War	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie
"Disarm." The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
Famous Fights of Native Indian Regiments.
The Campaign of Sedan 40 Years ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance.
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History.
German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years After." Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiment at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
Great Men of the Great War.
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs. 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers.

MONEY & HOW YOU CAN GET IT

IF you wish to possess a Powerful Brain and thereby invent Money-making Schemes,

IF you wish to increase and preserve your Youthful Appearance and Beauty even after seventy,

IF you wish to have excellent Health and vigorous nerves and to acquire Personal Magnetism, Ambition and Fearlessness,

IF you wish to win over people in your daily business and make success doubly sure,

USE ALWAYS

'TONE—VIGORIEN,'

and follow its simple directions. That is why it is so popular amongst all.

Hundred tablets cost Rs. 3, postage extra

Our famous 'ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TABLETS only can cure your dyspepsia as they have already done in numerous cases. Try one bottle and convince yourself. Hundred tablets cost only Rs. 1, postage extra.

Both these preparations can be had from

Messrs. N. POWELL & Co.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

Prepared by
The Abiathar P'armaceutical Co., Bombay.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. 19

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in England.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Incorporated in England.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agent,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the Island and Presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note.—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

The O. S. K. Steamer Dairen Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 1st inst.

Thursday, June 3rd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chinkoa.....Raddock.....M. M. & Co
B. Clan Macalister.....Taylor.....J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Java Maru.....uchigami.....N. Y. Kaisha
F. Rajput.....T. M. & Co
N Merchant Prince.....Ord.....D Nanji & Sons
P. Egyptian Prince.....McMillan.....D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl.....K. N. & Co
Manasadi.....K. N. & Co
Irrawadi.....K. N. & Co
Ponani.....K. N. & Co
Courland.....K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nio Maru.....Watanabe.....N. Y. Kaisha
2 Umballa.....Bushwell.....M. M & Co
3 Bombay Maru.....Ota.....N. Y. Kaisha
4 Capri.....Alberto.....Baldovino & Co
6 Bahrein.....Bonnet.....T. M. & Co
6 Jensen Maru.....Parodia.....N. Y. Kaisha
7 Ethelwolf.....Boyle.....Ralli Bros.
8 Clan Ross.....Clark.....J. Finlay & Co
9 Castalia.....Kelso.....W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Khosrou.....Hannah.....T. M. & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
16 Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Jeddah.....Lottus.....T. M & Co
5 Arabia.....Elmer.....P. & O. & Co
6 City of Sparta.....Mcmillar.....K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie.....McDonald...W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Lamont.....Turton.....J. Finlay & Co
Dilwara.....Phillips.....
Dwarka.....Maples.....M. M. & Co
Elgin.....Potts.....
Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co.
Salma.....Beamisan.....F. E. Campbell &Co
Saint Patrick.....May.....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.768 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0 "
Dew Point	77.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.719 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	93.6 "
Minimum do. do.	83.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.
Movemen . Wind	174 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do. do. year	1.41 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 3rd	0.00 "

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Rainfall has been confined to Burma, Northeast India and south peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island Gauhati and Cherrapunji one inch, Dhubri and Mymensingh four, Narayanganj and Dinajpur two; Bogra one and a half and Jalpaiguri and Ootacamund one. The temperature is considerably higher than usual in the Deccan.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in South Peninsula.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in	June	h. m.	ft. in
TH.	3	m 3 6	25 8	3	m 8 54	17 3
		8 47a	27 11		10 21a	18 5
FR.	4	m 4 9	25 6	4	m 9 52	18 3
		4 39a	26 11		11 27a	18 8
SAT.	5	m 5 22	24 7	5	m 11 6	19 11
		5 33a	26 1			
SUN.	6	m 6 40	24 6	6	m 0 27	18 5
		6 29a	25 5		0 20a	20 8
MO.	7	m 7 59	24 11	7	m 1 18	18 2
		7 24a	25 0		1 32a	21 1
TU.	8	m 9 5	25 5	8	m 2 2	17 10
		8 16a	24 10		2 36a	21 2
W.	9	m 9 49	24 11	9	m 2 42	17 5
		9 0a	24 10		3 24a	21 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 13m
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 13m
" 5 (Saturday	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m
" 6 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m
" 7 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 14m
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 15m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th. m 2.9m. p. m. Last Quarter 1915 June 4th. 10h. 2.1h p. m. New Moon 1915 June 13th. 0h. 27.3m. a. m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p. m.

COOL SUITS FOR THE HOT MONTHS

Unsurpassed in Quality, Finish and Price

Fine Mercerised Tussore Coat and Trouser. From **Rs. 12-8**

Rich Silk Coat and Trouser made to your measure. From **Rs. 30**

We have a very large and assorted stock of these materials for your choice, and request the pleasure of a Trial order—materials well shrunk before making up.

Vilcassim Bros

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for **Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.** Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

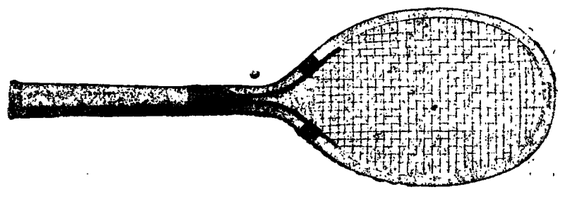
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FOR TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

TENNIS RACKETS



TENNIS BALLS

ALL STOCKED BY

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

Are of guaranteed quality and not cast goods

TO SELL AT CUT PRICES.

William's Driva	Rs.	25	0	Prosser's Nulli Secundas	Rs.	15	8
Slazenger's Colonial	"	22	8	Forrester's Titan	"	24	0
Slazenger's Putaus	"	17	8	Forrester's Silver Star	"	22	8
Slazenger's "Demon"	"	11	8	Prosser's Don..	"	12	0
Slazenger's Queen's Club	"	24	8	The Riseley	"	24	12
Other Makes in stock from	"	6	8	Ayre's Championship Balls	"	11	8
				Slazenger's Balls	"	11	8

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SPORTS CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, June 3.)

Captain B. R. Reilly, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to three months, with effect from 19th May 1915.

The services of Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., which had been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 17th April 1915.

Mr. A. H. Dracup, Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in that district.

Vice Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, transferred. Mr. Raghavendra Ramrao Bapindur to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muddebihal.

Mr. Jaswantrai Dulerai Rana to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Nandurbar, pending further orders.

Vice Mr. H. A. Just, retiring Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay, to be Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse.

Khan Saheb K. M. Clubwala, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, to be Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison, and Civil Jail, Bombay, and to continue to hold the substantive *pro tem.* appointment of Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright to act as Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind vice Mr. G. Birch during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Phillipowsky.

Mr. F. DeSouza to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, vice Mr. Sievwright.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium and Abkari, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months with effect from 5th June 1915.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi and Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., to be a member of the Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Assistant Collector, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M. V. O.

The Rev. Canon W. J. M. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, Bombay, has been granted leave on medical certificate for three months, in continuation of the leave sanctioned.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of Mahableshwar, to be Chaplain on duty at the Presidency in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Gianchand Bhawandas Advani, M.B., B.S., has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from 6th May 1915.

Assistant Surgeon P. T. Kothari, L.M. & S., acted as Medical Officer to the Kathiawar Political Agency and in charge of the West Hospital, Rajkot, from 13th December 1914 to 28th January 1915, in addition to his own duties as Assistant to the Agency Surgeon, Rajkot.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The undermentioned officers are borne supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps with effect from the 1st April 1915:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Robert William Layard Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Lieutenant Henry Berkeley Murray, Lieutenant Hugh Launcelot Cass, Lieutenant John French Turner, and Second Lieutenant Donald Russel Martin.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain Walter Amor to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1915.

Percy Lloyd Bowers to be Captain, vice W. Amor, promoted. Dated 1st April 1915.

Mr. Gajanana Sadashiv Joshi, B.E., Apprentice Engineer, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Assistant Engineer on Rs. 250 per month with effect from 1st April 1915.

Khan Bahadur Gustadji Dhanjishaw Kapadia, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 24th May 1915.

Mr. Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., Senior Superintendent, to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Khan Bahadur Kapadia.

The Rev. H. Foote, Chaplain of Camp Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st July 1915.

Mr. H. V. Hampton has been appointed Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. Marrs.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Sane will act as Professor of Logic and English, Gujarati College, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. V. Hampton transferred, pending further orders.

Dr. J. F. D'Mello, L.M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from 19th May 1915.

AKOLA NOTES.

FAREWELL TO MR. DEWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, June 1.

In addition to the weddings of the two sons of Rao Bahadur K. K. Thakar, I.S.O., the District and Sessions Judge, West Berar Division one of which took place on the 24th May and the other on the 1st June the long monotony of Akola was broken by quite a number of farewell entertainments given by the Local Bodies and other well wishers in honour of Mr. F. Dewar I.C.S., the popular Deputy Commissioner of the Akola District on the occasion of his leaving the District to take his stand among the gallant and brave patriots engaged at the front.

Tuesday the 25th May witnessed a joint *pansupari* entertainment at the Town Hall, given by some of the leading members of the local municipality in honour of Mr. Dewar, proceeding on military service and Khan Bahadur Sorabji Shapurji, Extra Assistant Commissioner transferred to Hoshangabad. It is interesing, to note that the detachment of E. Co. of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles of which Mr. Dewar is the Lieutenant were not behind in showing their gratitude for the incalculably keen interest which Mr. and Mrs. Dewar have always taken in volunteering. The detachment consisting of every available unit in the station, met on the 28th May at the Bungalow of their Lieutenant and after the group was photographed passed a very pleasant evening, recalling to memory the several items of the volunteer programme which were gone through during the past 18 months under the lieutenancy of Mr. Dewar, such as a number of field days and the never to be forgotten sham fight which took place on the hills 15 miles away from Akola on the 1st January last followed by a grand New Year's treat given by Mrs. Dewar.

Before dispersing the health of Mr. Dewar was proposed by Lance Corporal S. D. Cama, the Public Prosecutor for the West Berar Division, in a short but appropriate speech when every one drank out of the beautiful mighty silver cup which was also included in the group. It may be mentioned here that the cup up question was presented to the E Company, which was previously under the command of Captain G. A. Phillips the Agent of the Bank of Bombay who is now at the front. A prize shoot was the next item on the morning of the 29th. The first prize went to Vol. A. S. Lobo the 2nd and3rd being won by Lt. and Mrs. Dewar respectively.

Last but not least was the Volunteer guard of honour formed up at the Railway station on the evening of the 31st when the up-mail carried Mr. Dewar away, the station police band being also in attendance. That this able and enthusiastic officer may have every success in his career at the front and that he be spared to return among us with laurels on his brow are the hearty wishes of every citizen of Akola.

Mr. Dewar has been successed by Mr. S Waterston, I.C.S.

The weather continues hot and oppressive with occasional high winds which may be taken as visible signs that the much looked-for advent of the monsoon is not far off. The town which was recently visited by plague in a mild form is now practically free from its ravages, and the health of the general public is satisfactory.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund has remitted to the Bank of Bombay a further instalment of Rs. 5,000 to be credited to the above Fund. The total amount of collections from Sind forwarded to Bombay up till now is Rs. 405,000.

RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The following is a list of donors to the St. John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund to the 21st May 1915.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 3,37,685-14-5; Tolang High School, Godhra, Rs. 50; Public of Sitamau for April, Rs. 5; His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, Rs. 800; Rajshah Madrassa Rajshah, Rs. 6; Lodge Nirvana, Ghazipur, Rs. 250; Cantt. High School, Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Rs. 8; Bhanga High School, Rs. 16; The Rana of Binri, per Lady Earle, Rs. 6,500; Mr. Kilachand Dewchand, Rs. 50; Abu Road Church, Rs. 50; Hubli Church, Rs. 59-1-0; St. Thomas' Cathedral, Rs. 338-10-0; Christ Church, Byculla, Rs. 100; Belgaum Church, Rs. 150; Mount Abu Church, Rs. 120; St. Stephen's Church, Bandra, Rs. 40-15-0; St. Paul's Church, Poona, Rs. 90-14-0; Ahmedabad Church, Rs. 15. Per Colonel W.E. Jennings, Rs. 50; Lodge Nripendro Narain, Cooch Behar, Rs. 103; Dhanbard and Gamoh, Rs. 50; Messrs. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Denbash and Co., Rs. 1,500; English Church, Deolali, Rs 30; St. John's Church, Baroda, Rs. 34-10-0; St. Mary's Church, Aden, Rs. 25; Belgaum Church, Rs. 10. Per Colonel W.E. Jennings, Rs. 1,599-10-0; Messrs. Cotton and Morris, Simla, Rs. 23; Lt.-Colonel Carr White, Nepal, Rs. 100; Ladies Committee, Ajmere, Rs. 150. Total Rs. 3,48,471-6-5.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ON THE FRONTIER.

The Deputy Commissioner and President of the Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committee, J. H. E. Fraser, Esquire, I.C.S., has sent to the General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association Rs. 1,600 to the fund of the Association on behalf of the residents of this frontier town.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd June 1915, was 29.983 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

AN "UNANOINTED PROPHET."

MR. BRYAN'S REBUKE TO REAR-ADMIRAL PEARY.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the United States Secretary of State, has given a severe castigation to Rear-Admiral Peary, the Arctic explorer.

Rear-Admiral Peary, speaking at a Republican banquet in New York recently, said:

"We cannot stand still. A hundred years hence we shall either be obliterated as a nation or we shall occupy the entire North American world segment."

To this Mr. Bryan replies:—

"The advantages of free speech are so great, that we are compelled to accept with these advantages the evils that follow from an occasional abuse of the privilege by persons sufficiently prominent to secure publicity of their views. It is to be regretted, however, that a man known to the public should so much enjoy indulging his imagination as to be indifferent to the effect which his utterances may have upon this country's relations with other nations.

A CRIMINAL STATEMENT.

"Admiral Peary does not, of course, claim to be inspired—he is simply expressing his private opinion, but his name, unfortunately, gives wings to his words. He fixes one hundred years as the period during which it will be necessary for this government to secure control of the continent, or disappear. Such a prediction from an obscure man would be foolish: from one in his position, it is little less than a crime. His prediction is based upon an assumption which has been demonstarted to be false—namely, that a nation must constantly expand or go into decay.

"We cannot stand still," he exclaims, and then upon this unsupported statement he proceeds to make a verbal conquest of the rest of the continent. Why is it impossible for us to stand still, so far as our territorial boundaries are concerned? Why is expansion necessary? And if necessary to us, why is it not necessary to other nations also? He seems disposed to apply the Darwinian theory to governments, and to argue that the big ones must swallow up the little ones until there is only one big government left.

RESPECTING BUUNDARY LINES.

"One takes great risks when he puts aside the mental limitations which restrain ordinary mortals and claims to know things that are unknowable. If he will examine the history of the world, he will learn that many boundary lines have stood for more than a century, and that nations that respected boundary lines were not obliterated. It has been a century since the boundary line between the United States and Canada was established, and yet both countries are more prosperous to-day than they were a hundred years ago.

"This country shares the larger part of North America with several Spanish-speaking republics, and there is no reason why there should be any dispute between them in a century or in many centuries. The idea that a nation can grow only geographically is as un-American as it is untrue. A man usually reaches his stature by the time he is twenty-one; after that he does not grow taller, and if he widens out, it is not usually a matter to boast of. He does not say, 'I cannot stop growing': on the contrary, he is glad to reach a physical limit, for then he can give his entire thought to intellectual development and to moral growth. As with a man, so with a nation; to measure a nation by its size is like measuring a man by his height or weight.

GREATNESS NOT MEASURED BY AREA.

"There is no reason why the United States should not grow larger in all that makes a nation great without feeling that its boundaries are a restraint. Switzerland, Holland and Greece do not occupy much space on the map, but they have written a wonderful history, and when universal peace is assured the opportunities for service enjoyed by small countries will be still greater. What is said of Switzerland, Holland and Greece can be said of many other small nations.

"Greatness does not depend upon area. This nation has no thought of turning its attention away from the real standards to the fictitious ones set up by the jingoes. The President spoke for the United States when he declared in his Mobile speech that this nation would never acquire another foot of territory by conquest.

"Our neighbours should not be disturbed by the prophecies of Rear-Admiral Peary; he has never been anointed and he speaks only for himself."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from mofussil districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Sevantvadi and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in Kaira and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivator is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, four talukas of Thar and Parkar, two of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

THE END OF YPRES.

The splendid old Flemish town of Ypres is no more. It is still in British hands, but the German shells and fire have reduced it to ashes.

"Ypres is no more," says the correspondent of the "Morning Post." "The beautiful historic town of 20,000 inhabitants is so utterly in ruins that there is but one single house the walls of which still stand. The rest have not even the semblance of buildings."

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

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COMMERCIAL.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The prospects in the staple industry of Lancashire are not encouraging at the moment. Very little fresh business has recently been done, and producers of both yarn and cloth are losing ground. Engagements are very irregular, and in certain kinds of piecegoods fresh contracts are badly wanted, and manufacturers are more prepared to meet buyers in price than for a long time back. The chief reason for the lack of speculative purchasing is the uncertainty with regard to the American crop for next season. Various estimates of the acreage are now being published, but no reliable figures can be expected for some little time yet. Lancashire traders believe that owing to the advance in price since the beginning of the year of over a penny a pound there will be very little disposition to restrict the area under cultivation, and until more is known there is fear of purchasing freely at current rates, owing to the possibility of a slump in values should the beginning of the season be favourable. Although consumption during the last few months has been larger than expected, there will be a large carry-over at the end of July, and a moderate yield next season will probably be sufficient to meet the needs of users.

The demand in cloth for abroad recently has been decidedly slow, the absence of workable offers being very marked. When India is giving very little support activity in the Manchester market cannot be expected, and the inquiry for the several outlets of our Dependency is very disappointing. Producers of light fabrics, such as dhooties, are in urgent need of fresh business, but even at "cut" prices buyers are not disposed to purchase. A few more miscellaneous sales have recently been mentioned for China without there being any general buying movement. Of the smaller markets, Egypt is the best, and a fair amount of buying continues to take place from day to day, and, according to letters and telegrams from the other side, clearances are encouraging.

The Home trade continues busy. In some weaving districts there is a tendency to turn looms off goods for export on to cloths which are used at Home. The retail establishments are doing well, and the wholesale houses are meeting with very fair repeat orders in light fancy materials.

With so little activity in cloth we cannot expect spinners of yarn to meet with a healthy demand, and business continues to drag. Coarse American numbers continue well held owing to fairly substantial orders on the books, and medium counts, especially twists, are fairly well situated. When fresh business is done, however, it is not always an easy matter to secure prices of so satisfactory a character as a month or two back. A quieter feeling has continued to prevail in shipping yarns. The suspicion of sailings to and from Holland is a serious matter for many firms, as contracts on the books for the Netherlands are heavy. Spinners of Egyptian yarns continue in a bad way. Prices ruling are very poor, and much trouble is experienced in getting users to accept deliveries against old contracts.

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to what will transpire at Whitsuntide with regard to the usual holidays. Certain local trade organisations are pressing firms to keep open the warehouses as usual for the delivery and despatch of goods, so as to prevent still further congestion on the railways. Whit-week is the great Manchester holiday, and it looks as though there will not be any uniform policy. It may be said, however, that, acting on the advice of the Chamber of Commerce, many leading firms will abandon the usual holiday.—"The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, June 2nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		4,000
,, Imports		16,000
Mid. Americans		5.16d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.50d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	July ..	9.42
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.76
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.39
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July ..	9.14
,, ,,	Oct. ..	9.51

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 3.

Opening Tone	Nil.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	5.04
June-July	5.04
July-Aug.	5.15
Aug.-Sep.	5 24
Oct.-Nov.	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.53
Mar.-April	5.60
May-June	5.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
June	5.04	5.05
June-July	5.04	5.05
July-Aug.	5.15	5.16
Aug.-Sept.	5.24	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.39
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.54
Mar.-April	5.60	5.61
May-June.	5.67	5.68

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 2nd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.80d
F. G. ,, ,, ...	3.95d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.10d
Good Comra ,, ...	4.30d
F. G. ,, ,, ...	4.45d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30d
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.60d
Good Broach	4.70d
F. G. ,, ...	4.85d
Fine ,, ...	5.00d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	23,000
Futures at New York July ..	9.37
Previous closing price	9.38
Futures at New York Oct.	9.70
Previous closing price	9.71
Spot Cotton at New York	9.60
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	8.93
Futures at New Orleans July	9.09
Previous price	9.09
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.45
Previous price	9.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.78.½
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 5/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady-Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅜
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
,, 7 day market loans	1¼
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	..£1,750,000

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 2nd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 55,000	
Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, to Madras }	
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1-3 15/16	
,, Madras }	
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } full { above that rate in full.	
,, ,, Madras }	
Telegraphic Transfers—	
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Bombay	2,50,000
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 31/32	
(Min. Rate) Received Bombay full above that rate in full.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 8,27,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 10,00,000	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, June 2nd

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, June-July sellers,	62/6
TONE:—Weak.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I F. June-July sellers,	62
TONE:—Weak.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers,	61/6
TONE:—Weak.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	61/3
TONE:—Weak.	
Wheat Bombay white June-July sellers	63/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.

Karachi Barley	34/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	57/9

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July sellers	52/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6

METALS.

tandard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal.	11
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool and Sellers	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	91
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£18½
Hard Spelter	58½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominal	30

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	37
,, ,, Mutton ,, ...	38

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June.	2/7⅞
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 3.

The Local Market was closed yesterday owing to the birthday of the H. M. King-Emperor.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good delivery
M. G. Bengals	183	177	Jan 1916.
	156	June.	159 July.
M. G. Khandeish	168	154	July.
M. G. Akola. Khamgaum.			
"Fair Staple"	184	July.	208 Jan.
M. G. Oomrawati	186	,,	
H. G. Hingenghat Wardah.	197	,,	
M. G. Nagpore Kamptee ..	195	,,	
M. G. Yeotmai	192	,,	
M. G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum	189	,,	
M. G. Broach	210	June	237 April 1815
	212	July	
M. G. Westerns			194 June-July
H. G. Westerns			188 ,, ,,
M. G. Miraj ..			214 ,, ,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar			2 0 ,, ,,
M. G. Compta			213 ,, ,,

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the recents of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd June, 1915:—

Cotton	3,977 Bales.
Wheat	16,192 cwts.
Linseed	27,520 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	3,607 ,,
Ginjellyseed	111 ,,
Poppyseed	116 ,,
Groundnuts	1,547 ,,
Castorseed	4,702 ,,
Rice	3,747 ,,
Myrabollams	1,211 ,,
Cottonseed	845 ,,
Mowraseed	327 ,,
Gram	3,002 ,,
Joowar	2,388 ,,
Barley	376 ,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Yesterday's Share Market was distinguished by two features of interest, namely the activity of tea shares, which were again quoted India Central and Eastern Cachar being specially fancied—the record prices of yesterday's tea sale exercising a stimulating effect upon the market, and the recovery in jute mill shares which synchronized with a rise in the price of Hessians led to buyers reentering the market and to a fair volume of business taking place. Coal shares did not receive much attention. The market will be closed to-day. The bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent.

The following sales were reported:—

Coal,—Bengal Giridih 12, 12/4, Burelia 10, 10/4, Katras Jheria 91, Sudamdih Prefs 12/8, 12/12; Teetulmuri 12.

Jute,—Barnagore 84, 85, 86; Dalhousie Prefs. 115, 116; Delta (ord.) 187, 188, 189 190; Empire (ord.) 14 Empire (pref.) 104; Fort Gloster (ord) 252; Fort William Ord 69/8, Hooghly Ord 16/12, 17; Kamarhatty Ord 166, 167, 168, 169, Northbrook Ord 14.

Tea,—Bishnauth 31/8, 32/8, Central Cachar 109 to 115, Chundypore 133, 134, Eastern Cachar 133, 134, 135; East India 110, 111, 111/8; Gielle 85 to 88, Hasimara 400, 401, Hathikhara 31/8, Kalachera 126, Kornafuli 108, North Western Cachar 212, 214.

Miscellaneous—India General Ord 134.

Government paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93/12 (buyers) and small lots were done at 93/14.

PROPOSED RAILWAY TO KARWAR.

SCHEME ABANDONED BY GOVERNMENT.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

At the Legislative Council meeting held on the 27th July 1914, a Resolution was passed to the effect that Government should bring to the notice of the Railway Board the desirability of examining the question of connecting Karwar with Hubli or some other convenient station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The Railway Board were accordingly asked to examine the question.

The Railway Board have now intimated that they do not consider the prospects of the line such as to justify expenditure, even on a reconnaissance survey of the proposed connection. From independent inquiries made by them, Government do not see any reason to differ from the views of the Railway Board.

The Harbour at Mormugao is being extended by two berths and a survey is being made to prepare estimates for doubling the ghat section of the West of India Portuguese Railway between Castle Rock and Collem. There is therefore a reasonable probability that the Harbour at Mormugao and the Railways leading to it will, for many years to come, be fit to provide for their requirements of the British Districts concerned, and so long as the West of India Portuguese Railway continues to meet those requirements, Government consider that any expenditure on a Railway line to Karwar would not be justified.

DEAN INGE AND THE ENGLISHMAN.

Dean Inge, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, said that to bring an indictment against the spirit of the age was always rash. Besides, our chief danger, it seemed to him, might be checked by this war—he meant that love of comfort and the dread of pain which were so widespread in all classes.

"The modern Englishman," he continued, "is a sentimentalist in religion, in politics, in charity, and in everything else. He hates doing or seeing anything unpleasant. His social Utopia will be a farmyard of tame animals. This and the attempt for intellect, which goes with it, seem to me to be preparing a legacy of trouble."

We should all have to learn to endure hardness now. We had a rough time before us, and he believed we were preparing to meet it nobly. "The last nine months, for all their sadness," he added, "have brought pure joy and pride to all lovers of our country. Our descendants may look back upon our generation as one which preserved and still further ennobled the best traditions of the English race."

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C 20

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

MARKETS GENERALLY DULL.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREWERY STOCKS.

ALL ABOUT COPPER.

POSITION OF CANADIAN PACIFIC SHARES.

Our correspondent does not take such a cheerful view of the markets this week, stocks generally being dull and inactive. The opposition to the late Chancellor's drink proposals revived brewery descriptions, and there was a recovery in the scrip of the Royal Mail Steam Packet. Otherwise there was little doing.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 6.

The Bank of England return for the past week has been more satisfactory than have been those of the previous two or three weeks. Gold movements have been on balance in favour of the Bank: the reserve having increased by £730,000 whilst its proportion to liabilities improved by 0.28 per cent. to 18.15 per cent. The conditions of our money market have remained easy. During the past day or two this has been accentuated by the redemption of a series of Treasury Bills amounting to fifteen millions. The effect, however, is not likely to be of long duration, for under the new system of free purchase of Treasury Bills at the Bank, most of this sum is being utilised in taking up such paper.

NEW LOANS.

An event in the money market during the past few days has been the issue of a South African Loan of three millions, bearing interest at the rate of four and half per cent. The issue price was 98½. The result was as good as most people, and better than some, had expected; for the loan had many severe competitors and the stock markets are less active than recently. The underwriters were landed with twenty-eight per cent. As one optimist said, had Germany isued a loan on account of her South African Colonies, the underwriters would have had to subscribe one hundred per cent. provided any underwriters could have been found. The market is now preparing for an Argentine loan of five millions issued at 99 in five year bonds bearing six per cent. while it is said that the East Indian Railway will borrow three millions at 99 bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. So that our market has plenty to look forward to.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

The Stock Markets are neither so bright nor so active as they were when last I wrote. At that time the American Railway section was, for these times active and strong under the influence of New York, which, in its turn had been buoyed up by a general talk of an early peace. Since then our Yankee brethern seem to have dropped much of their optimism. Other influences from time to time have been movements in copper, and Mr. Lloyd George's varying attitudes on the drink question; Mr. Asquith's highly encouraging speech on the operations in the Dardanelles, the attitude of Italy, the relations between China and Japan, and the calls on the money market by the issues present and immediate of colonial and foreign Government loans. To these must be added the price of copper. The net result has been quite dull markets. On Saturday, by the way, the Stock Exchange was, as usual on May Day, closed. Nor was this fact due to any ancient sanctity attaching to the auspicious date, as many imagine; nor yet to the necessity of spring cleaning, which is the belief of others.

The custom dates from those early days when the Stock brokers' energies were chiefly confined to the Funds, and it was convenient to cease dealing on a day when certain important office routine had to be gone through. To return to the effect of the various influences I have already mentioned, the reaction in the American market has adversely affected the House all through. The market for gilt edge securities, usually known as the Consols Market, has also been handicapped by the uncertainty of Italy's attitude, the strained relations of China and Japan, and the various outside calls on the money market in the form of Colonial and Foreign loans.

RISE IN BREWERY SCRIP.

Mr. Lloyd George and his drink proposals have affected brewery descriptions, especially Guinness Stock. It will be remembered that when last I wrote to you, the market had refused to deal in Guinness after the stock had experienced a heavy fall. Since then there has been a big rise and transactions have taken place; especially when Mr. Redmond and his party opposed the Chancellor, which goes to show that the Unionist and Nationalist element in Dublin can meet on common ground. Another feature in the industrial market has been a recovery in the Stock of the Royal Mail Steam Packet. To the bad dividend statement I have previously referred, but the subsequent explanations in the report have heartened the market to a great extent.

Copper shares have suffered a relapse the past day or two after a period of strength and activity. This last development must be attributed to the influence of the American market and general dull development in the House. Home Railway Stocks refuse to be shaken out of their lethargy, but otherwise call for little comment.

HOME RAILS.

With regard to the idle condition of the Home Railway Market, I had an interesting chat with a member of that department, which it must be remembered is, next to the Consol market, the most conservative section of the Stock Exchange. And it is well to bear in mind that what my friend had to say about Home Rails applies with equal truth to other leading descriptions in our Stock Exchange and calls for drastic reform before the war comes to an end and business is resumed on old lines. Practically speaking all the Stock of our Home Railway lines is held in this country. The fact is especially interesting just now for had our Home Railway securities been issued as bearer stock a great quantity would have found their way to the Continent, and under the temporary regulations would have been bad delivery over here. This would have created an artificial scarcity of stock and probably resulted in a spurt the past two or three weeks. This may not have been a particularly healthy event at the present time, but speaking generally the reform of our Home Railway Stock system so as to make them popular securities in foreign bourses, is a question that may well occupy the attention of the powers that be.

THE RISE IN COPPER.

The rise in the price of copper which I predicted early last year had not induced the average member of the public at home to develop any more intelligence regarding this most important industry. As to the whereabouts of the chief producing districts the general knowledge is absurdly small. The average is still under the idea that the Rio Tinto Minein Spain leads the way among copper producers of the world, though as a matter of actual figures the annual output of 35,000 tons, which has been the average of the Rio Tinto during the past few years compares with 10,000 tons per annum recently produced by the big American mine Anaconda. The Anaconda, unlike most American Mining companies, is rather meagre in its reports. Another leading American copper property is that owned by the Utah Copper Company. Five years ago that company produced for one year 38,324 tons. The output steadily increased until in 1913 as much as 53,523 tons were produced, while during 1914 the total was 51,647 tons. The total profit, however, last year was 8,730,422 dollars the highest on record and compared with 5,401,775 dollars for 1910. Although the Utah pays dividends of 30 per cent. the price of the ten dollar shares is now only 14 5/8. Other American copper companies whose shares are worth noting include the Ray Consolidated whose twenty dollar shares stand in the New York, market at under 24 dollars although the company is paying dividends at the rate of 37½ per cent. per annum. The Tennessee Copper Company is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and the 25 dollar shares stand at 32½. It is certainly worth while making a study of these American copper companies.

A GREAT FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Canadian Pacific shares which in piping times of peace I often referred to as the greatest international counter the world had ever known, seem destined to remain well in the lime-light. When the Yankee market was enjoying that little boom, all to itself, that suffered a sad relapse the day before yesterday, the Canpacs, as they were called, were the star of the performance. They are still the most talked of security in the market and the reaction in their price is the subject of general discussion. They may fall lower, but as I have constantly pointed out, they should not be regarded in the light of speculation, and those who have bought the stock on its merits must regard temporary ups and downs with equanimity, the Canadian Pacific Railway is the greatest and most interesting financial enterprise in the world. At the price quoted at the time of writing it yields the investor six per cent. interest to which must be added the prospect of a bonus in the form of shares in the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. Apart from the reaction in the American Rails which have affected all markets, the temporary fall is attributed to liquidation of a large deceased estate. A "bull" point in Canada is the excellent harvest prospects that are reported. To an increased acreage must be added a greater amount of moisture than is usual in the districts afflicted by draught last year. Of course, it is does not require much imagination to realise that the very world-wide character of Canadian Pacific shares as a speculation makes the consideration necessary of many concealed influences in relation to their purely speculative side. On the face of it Canpacs should advance in price. But here at any rate is one fact that must be borne in mind. The Company may not transfer shares out of the name of an alien enemy. This means that dividends are not paid on the shares of aliens, so that "blank-en-dorsed" share warrants cannot even pass in New York or Amsterdam. It is easy therefore to see the risks and discomforts to such holders as may have accepted these share warrants. It may well be that if peace is declared, there may be a rush on the part of such holders to realise and unless the market is very strong there is likely to be a fall in price. It is a consideration to be borne in mind, although personally I do not attach so much importance to it as do some leading members of the market.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

The question of the price of wheat is beginning to cause concern in this country, although too much discouragement cannot be given to those who talk rubbish about a coming panic. Words of that kind are used with reckless irresponsibility by persons who should know better. It is, however, clear that we are not going to get our supplies through the Dardanelles as son as it had at first been imagined. In the meanwhile there has been a good deal of fidgetting over the action of your Government. The Marquis of Lansdowne raised the question in the House of Lords during the week and seemed to think the forbidding of export on private account up to March of next year as unreasonable. It is commonly reported that the Government wants as much as two million tons of Indian wheat, which means an expenditure of thirty millions sterling. Lord Lansdowne considers that the estimated Indian crop of ten and a quarter millions should be sufficient for the wants of both countries. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords seemed to have missed the object of your Government's action. I take it that India's object in making the stringent prohibition was to put a stop to any running-up to a dangerous price just now and that our Government will get what it wants.

A DERELICT WORLD.

"ALL THE ELEMENTS OF DISASTER."

A writer in the "Manchester Guardian" writing on the causes of the great conflict shows how Europe caught fire from internal cumbustion and inflamed national self-consciousness.

"To these States there has fallen the prize of a derelict world as an apple of contention. Africa has been opened out The Far East has been half opened. The Near East has been ever tempting with large unrealised possibilities. On all hands there has been the belief, three-parts illusory, that the extension of territory in these defenceless or semi-defenceless regions redounds to national glory and economic advantage.

Perhaps the historian who reviews the last fifty years will marvel not that the crash came, but that it was averted so long. He will give their meed of credit to two statesmen who retained some of the traditions of older days—to Bismarck, who combined with all his unscrupulousness a certain moderation which disinclined him to adventure for its own sake, and to Lord Salisbury, who learned his lesson late in life from his chief opponent, Gladstone, and applied it so well as to carry through a peaceful partition of the greater part of Africa and to avert the imminent danger to China at the end of the century by insisting on the policy of the open door.

"But the equilibrium became more and more unstable. The new arrivals in the company of Great Powers were dissatisfied with their share, Germany most of all. They quickened the pace in the race of armaments. They drank in eagerly the new doctrines of lawlessness. They believed that the world was for the strong, and that they were the strong. They had just arrived, and were swollen with the consciousness of new maturity.

SHORT POLITICAL FORESIGHT.

"Nor were they the first to over-estimate themselves or under-value their neighbours. It is not twenty years since it was fashionable in England to dismiss all the Latin peoples as dying nations and to bepraise the Teuton as racially one with ourselves. If political memories are short, how much shorter is political foresight. The friends of France in those days would hardly themselves have ventured to attribute to her such rallying power as she showed in the dark days of last August and September, nor would they have found listeners if they had predicted a time not far off when we in England should be thankful for so staunch and virile an ally. Every nation in the days of its vigour and prosperity allows itself expressions of self-esteem and depreciation of thers which would not be tolerated in an individual, and comes through repetition to believe throughly in what it says.

"So it was that in Europe at any time in the last dozen years there came together all the elements of disaster—a group of States inflamed with national self-consciousness, grasping at great prizes, discontented with each distribution, emancipated by their new spiritual guides from all sense of law, indoctrinated with all the ethics of violence, ready to accept discipline and hardship only for the sake of overwhelming others, and sustained in their course, if ever aggressive confidence flagged, by fear of the very rivals whom they despised and yet perpetually provoked. Such was the prolonged condition of moral warfare which we now see embodied in physical fact."

A PAGAN WITH CHRISTIAN IMPERFECTIONS.

Mr. Stephen Phillips, the editor of the "Poetry Review," thus characterises the religious bearings of our two greatest English poets:—

"The amazing thing is that at this stage of English literary history the claim that Shakespeare was a Christian could ever have been put forward at all. No writer of verse more essentially pagan in the best sense ever wrote, and, apart altogether from other considerations, the reason why Shakespeare is so far more a dominant force than Milton to-day lies in the fact that he touched on the issues that were, are, and ever will be; and did not embroil himself in those arguments which, however lofty, are subject to the ebb and flow of the wavering human judgment.

"With what fatal effect the 'Christianity' of Milton could intervene to mar an otherwise flawless achievement in verse can be seen, apart from 'Paradise Lost,' in 'Lycidas,' where the poet suddenly loses control of himself, and bursts into a quite absurd 'religious' frenzy which is in no way part of his theme, and which has the effect of disturbing and entirely disgusting the already fascinated reader of that most perfect of poems.

"Milton, then, was essentially an heroic figure, our one descendant of the great Greeks and Romans, a magnificent pagan with imperfections due to Christianity."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Salsette with English Mails due at 5 a.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville and Cinema, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 5 a.m.

SUNDAY June 6.

Mail Steamer Mooltan sails.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

Matriculation Examination Results.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Khandesh Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd. Ordinary General Meeting, Royal Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting, Humam Street, 3-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BANERJEE—Kristo Dass Banerjee late Professor, Serampore College, and Head Master, C. M. S. High Schools in Calcutta and Bhagalpore, fell asleep in Jesus at 119, Grand Trunk Road, Salkia, Howrah, on May 26th, 1915, at 2-45 p.m. Age 67 years and 4 months. "Thy will be done." Friends and ex-pupils kindly accept this intimation.

LARMINIE—At Sasaram, on the 27th May, of heart failure, S. C. Larminie, late of the Bengal Police. (English and Irish papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

June 4.

183—Leave. In accordance with Divisional Area Order No. 425 dated 31st May 1915, 2nd Lieut. P. Johnson, is granted 10 months leave out of India on Medical Certificate.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—"Steadfast and True" .....Terke.
Overture.—"Dichter and Baner" .....Suppe.
Valse.—"Brune" .....Krier.
Fantasia.—"Maritana" .....Wallace.
Parisian Sketches.—"Demoiselle Chic" .....Fletcher.
Parisian Sketches.—"Bal Masque" Fletcher.
Melodies from.—"The Arcadians" Monckton.

ARRIVAL OF THE WOUNDED.

The hospitalship Guildford Castle, under the command of Captain N. R. Neilson, arrived here yesterday from Suez. She left that port on the 23rd May last, with 365 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZESHIP.

The prizeship Kurmark, commanded by Captain G. E. Cantwen, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 1st instant with a cargo of coal for Government. The Kurmark, has a nett tonnage of 3177.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the demise of a prominent Member of this Association, Mr. Nensi Asaria, at Lakhapur in Cutch, on the 1st instant, the Seeds and Grain Bazar was closed yesterday. The deceased represented the firm of Messrs. Ravji Nensi & Co.,

A PRIZE ESSAY ON THE LATE MR. GOKHALE'S LIFE WORK.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students Brotherhood are offering a Prize of the value of Rs. 100 for an essay on "The Life and Work of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale." The competition is open to all Undergraduates and Graduates of not more than 5 years' standing in India.

The Essay which shall comprise of from 3000 to 4000 words, should reach the Honorary Secretary on or before the 1st of December 1915. Any further information required may be obtained from Mr. B. S. Turkhud Honorary Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood, Post No. 4, Girgaon, Bombay.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 29th May 1915 was as follows:—Bombay City 23, Surat Town and Port 2, Bulsar Port 1, Other places in Surat District 4, Bandra Port 1, Nasik District 6, Sholapur Town 1, Other places in Sholapur District 5, Satara District 4, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 25, Dharwar District 5, Karachi Town and Port 56, Other places in Karachi District 1, Hyderabad District 1, Sukkur District 2, Mandvi Port 4, Kathiawar Agency 1, and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 11, Total 144.

DANGER OF FIRE IN LAKHMIDAS CLOTH MARKET.

Mr. Phulchand Kasturchand and others residing in Sheik Memon Street have written to us complaning of the danger of an outbreak of fire occuring in that thickly populated quarter of the city, owing to the existence in their midst of some gold and silversmiths' shops, where the melting of the metals is carried on without proper safeguards. That the danger is not exaggerated was proved on the 12th ultimo when a fire did actually break out. It was fortunately quickly put out by the fire brigade, but for a time the great Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market and other shops adjacent to it were threatened with destruction. Owing to the melting of metals night and day offensive smells from these smithies are also proving highly injurious to the health of the people of the locality. In these circumstances the attention of the Municipal authorities is invited for taking the necessary action in regard to these shops.

FATAL MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENT.

A EUROPEAN KILLED.

An inquest was held on Thursday, at the European General Hospital, on the body of William Platt, a European, (35), by Dr. W. Nunan, Deputy Coroner.

The deceased was employed in Javeri and Co., mill machinery merchants, and resided at Meadows Street. On Wednesday at 7-30 p.m. he was going on his motor-cycle towards the Bandstand by the Queen's Road, when a victoria belonging to Mr. B. C. Sethna came from the opposite direction. The motor-cycle was going at a rapid pace, and near the Church Gate station it collided with a gharry which was preceding the victoria, and then dashed against the pole of the latter. He was thrown down from his cycle and his right leg got entangled in the wheel of his cycle. Major Hugh Herdon, General Staff Officer of the Bombay Brigade, happened to pass by in his carriage. On seeing the deceased in a serious position, he got down and with the help of some Parsis succeeded in extricating his leg from the wheel and placed him in a motor-car belonging to Mr. Hughes. With the help of Sergeant W. J. Ferguson, who came on the scene on being intimated of the accident, the deceased was taken to the St. George's Hospital. On examination it was found that his right leg was broken. He died from shock at six o'clock on Thursday morning.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was riding his motor-cycle on the wrong side of the road at a very rapid pace and the victoria was going very slowly. At the time the accident took place he was drunk.

A verdict of accidental death was pronounced by the jury.

GARDEN PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 2.

The Garden party at Viceregal lodge was held in splendid weather this afternoon. It was a brilliant function and was attended by no less than about one thousand ladies and gentlemen. All the Members of the Council and principal Civil and Military officials including His Honour Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Beachamp Duff. The Indians were there in very large numbers in picturesque costumes. Among them were His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Maharajah Bahadur Darbhanga, the Rajah of Mahmudabad, Raja Sir Haman Singh, the Raja of Kanika, Sir Chinobhai Madhavlal, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Sirdar Chinanjit Singh, Sirdar Jogendra Sirgh, Mian Mahommad Shafi, Lala Jaitlal, Lala Mohanlal, Mr. Mir Mahmmad Khan, Mr. Azahar Ali, General Baber Shamsher Jang of Nepal, the Rajah of Junga, Rana of Jubbal, Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan, the Nawabzada of Loham, Sir Davoodkhan and others.

PESHAWAR BANK FRAUD.

CHIEF MANAGER SENTENCED FOUR YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 3.

Mr. Saadulla Khan, Magistrate, Multan has sentenced Parmanand, the late Chief Manager of the Peshawar Bank, Limited, in liquidation, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine for falsification of balance sheets under section 477 A of the Penal Code. A Director of the Bank is also under trial before the same Magistrate at Multan on a similar charge.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that registered abbreviated addresses are admitted as the address in telegrams for Denmark.

During the week ending 29th May the total plague mortality stood at 6,912 against 7,920 cases. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay 155, Madras 2, Bengal 5, Bihar and Orissa 70, United Provinces 193, the Punjab 6,274, Central Provinces 4, Mysore 8, Hyderabad 1, North-West Frontier Province 37, Kashmir 163. The report from Burma was not received. Delhi, Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan reported a clean bill of health.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POLICE.

The writer of these lines frankly confesses his ignorance of the existence of any elaborate and comprehensive history of the Police from historic times. Should such a history exist it would prove not only a most interesting and instructive narrative but an invaluable *vade mecum* for all the great States of the world, East and West. More from the point of the political philosopher, it would be a fascinating narrative in human evolution. Modern civilisation traces our complex society to the humble primitive village. And it is to be presumed that the history of the village from historic times would give us the genesis of the police, beginning with the village watchman. He may be taken as the embryo, the protoplasmic entity, whence has budded the full-blown policeman, not forgetting the modern spy, so disagreeably in vogue on the surface of the globe, and nowhere a more disagreeable intruder and unwelcome guest than in this police-riddled and police-ridden country. In the pastoral age the shepherd must have been the chief person who kept watch and guard over his sheep lest his neighbour should spirit away his lamb or ewe. And in the agricultural condition which followed it, the cultivator in the field whence later on sprung the village watchman.

The watch, it may be imagined, was communal in its character till the development of the rural area into the urban brought with it the first faint glimmerings of keeping watch and guard over individual property. The guard over life must have come many a generation later on, as the village headman, in process of time became the patriarch, and afterwards the chief tribesman, to be eventually transfigured into the king. The patriarch or the headman of the tribe or the king would have not only property to watch, but his personality to protect. Family feuds, leading to bloodshed would necessitate superior class of watchmen, the *dwarpal* of ancient India, that is say the keeper of the gate. But as township developed and population grew, and the idea of military fortifications began to dawn, to prevent a next door chief from making a raid on his neighbour, the superior naboths eyeing with jealousy the adjoining vineyards, the gates of the town would hae then sentinels and watchmen. And if the town was surrounded with hills, those hills themselves would be the natural towers or turrets for its guarding. Later on beacon fires must have come into use by these watchmen to give signal to other friendly hills. That was the ancient telegraphic or signalling system of which Aeschylus in his "Agamemnon" and "Pernaus" has given us such a graphic description, till we come to the days of border chivalry in feudal maedival ages and the Fiery Cross and beacon lights of Walter Scott. It would, however, be roaming into entirely a philosophic or evolutionary region to talk about the primitive system of watch which in our days has developed into the police, albeit the word is a derivation from the Greek *polie*.

THE CHOWKIDAR.

In the village communities of India the watchman or "Chowkidar" was an important entity, and our belief is that were modern civilisation to decline and sink back into the pristine condition it was thousands of years ago, this entity would be bound to exist. The chowkidar is immortal. The complexity, however, of modern society, has brought into play the policeman as we know his to-day. Even this modern *avatar* does not carry his pedigree beyond a hundred years or more. The idea of a regular legion of watchmen to safeguard life and property is the product of our modern society of at the utmost fifteen decades. It is only in a civilised country, where wealth accumulates and where property springs up, and where, above all, the division of labour in its manifold aspects, is well understood that the ideal policeman can be manufactured and made to flourish. And our Indian policeman of the day is simply a miniature mockery of the great Bobby of London, the theme of world-wide admiration.

The earliest settlers of British Bombay no doubt brought with them from the old country their ideas of the policeman. That first and farsighted maker of Bombay, Gerald Aungier, is said to have intuitively discovered in the Bhandari of Mahim and Mazagaon the man well fitted to keep watch and ward. The tapper of the toddy tree, perched on one of its topmost branches may be taken as a good specimen of keen-eyed observer, looking like the sailor of an English ship, who could keep his watch all round at a great distance. It may be that the Bhandari was there as such during the Portuguese occupation of Bombay, having regard to the fact that the immediate predecessors of the British in the town and island had their fortifications at Sion, Worlee, Sewree, Mahim, Bassein and so on. They may have been soldiers undoubtedly, but in all probability the Bhandaris were also enlisted as a kind of auxiliary so that it is intelligible to understand Gerald Aungier organising them into a regular militia for keeping watch at certain places in the town. But night patrols were not instituted till 1694. It has been already observed more than once that lawlessness and brigandage were most rampant in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Portuguese occupation of Bombay was frequently interrupted by the Angria and Moplah pirates and their counterparts on land. They were a terror to the town. And it is historical how about the close of the 17th century the Seedees had invaded the Fort and how the conspicuous gallantry of Cowasji Patel had freed that locality from these lawless marauders. That gallantry was generously rewarded by the East Indian Company by way of inam lands to him and his successors and it is well known that till the middle of the nineteenth century the members of the Patel family enjoyed those lands till the vicissitudes of fortune obliged them to part with a considerable amount. Highway robbery and brigandage continued rife spasmodically for well nigh a hundred and forty years with varying fortune.

THE FIRST REGULAR POLICE.

But so long as the gang of thieves and robbers infested the town coming down or swooping like the Assyrian, they were a great terror to the populace, specially in the less crowded part of the town. It is said that Girgaum was their great objective and partly the Esplanade. They would retire to the sequestered suburban localities of Sion, Mahim and Worlee, and as there was no organised force to pursue them day after day till arrested, they came down whenever it suited their purpose and robbed and murdered people with impunity. It was this chronic condition of the unsafety of life and property that led to the disabandment of the Bhandari militia and their conversion in 1771 to a regular police. The strength, as recorded by our official chronicler, was 45 officers and 400 men. A few years later there was an addition in order that the watch may be continuous by day and night. The chief was designated Lieutenant of Police, and the first holder of the office was one, Mr. James Tod. It is not exactly known where his headquarters were; but it may be presumed by analogy that it was in the Fort like all other important offices of the administration. It would be interesting to learn whether the street called Tod, in the Fort, running at rightangle from Hornby Road, near Alice Buildings, was named after that officer. It should be remembered, as stated in one of the earliest chapters, that the greater part of the Fort was occupied by a number of civil officers, as it was mostly unbuilt and open altogether to the fresh westerly breezes. The Gunbow Street which runs parallel in a northerly direction to Tod Street with Cowasji Patel Street between the two, was equally unbuilt in the west and there for a time our early civil court was accommodated in the large oart, afterwards known as Mopla's pole. There is the tablet which marks the place where the court sat. Similary, it is to be presumed, the lane leading from Tod Street north to a short distance was called Barber Lane, generally attributed to a surgeon of that name. In all probability the surgeon and the Lieutenant of the Police were given accommodation for their office as well as residence in that locality.

THE DECCAN VERNACULAR TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

This society which during the last two decades of its existence has been doing excellent service in the dissemination of standard literature in the Marathi has just issued its Report for 1914-15. The society lost in Mr. Gokhale, an active member who took a genuine interest in its progress during the last eighteen years. The society annually offers a number of money prizes for original works in Marathi and for translations or adaptations of standard works in England and other modern languages. Last year the society received 56 books from various Marathi authors soliciting patronage and these were submitted to the society's board of examiners and 22 of them were awarded amounts ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 10. An analysis of these books shows that thirteen of them were original works, and the rest were translations or adaptations, being classified thus: Philosophy 4 poetry 4, fiction 3, medicine 2, biography 2, mythology, history, applied science, rhetorics and sociology one each and miscellaneous 2, Among the novels was an able adaptation of George Elliot's "Romola." A translation of Lecky's "Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe" is being undertaken under the auspices of the society and should prove a valuable addition to Marathi literature. A history of ancient European philosophy, a work on Indian Administration, another work on the Montessori method and a book on popular botany, are among the books which the society is asking for by expert writers. The objects of the society are in every way laudable and should attract a large measure of support from public spirited Maharashtrians.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT.

CALCUTTA STUDENT TO BE INTERNED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

Jnanendra Chunder Mazmudar, an M.Sc. student, residing in Calcutta has been served with a notice under the Defence of India Act. He is the son of a deputy magistrate and an inhabitant of Mymensingh. He will be interned at Chittagong.

"THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION."

Lord Murray of Elibank at a meeting said:—

"If they went to Rheims and some of those battered villages behind the French lines they would appreciate the real meaning of the words, 'The abomination of desolation.' Could they wonder, then, at the furious courage of the French?

"A prominent French politician with whom he was recently in conversation drew from his pocket a letter he had received that morning from his boy of 19 in the trenches, a letter, he said, similar to many which French fathers were receiving to-day. It ran: 'I shall probably never see you again, but I rejoice that I was born that I may die for France in 1915.' That is the feeling in every trench."

BOMBAY AMUSEMETNS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A WELL BALANCED VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA SHOW.

The new programme which was presented last night at the Palace of Varieties attracted quite a good audience and everyone went away well satisfied with the show. Miss Mona rendered four of her latest songs which were greatly appreciated, of which the following numbers deserve special mention: "Won't You Waltz the Merry Widow Waltz with Me" and "Come and Make Love to Me." The pictures were an excellent selection, the drama in particular entitled "The Claws That Kill" and the special war and topical series were highly interesting. The management announce another Gala performance on Saturday to be followed by the London Costume Comedy Company who are to open at the Gaiety on Saturday, the 12th.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

CRICKET FIXTURES FOR 1915.

June 26, Sir J. J. School of Art Gy.
June 27, Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 3, Elphinstone H. School C. C.
July 4, Young Friend's Union C. C.
July 10, Fort Vijay C. C.
July 11, Chitrapore C. C.
July 17, Esplanade H. School C. C.
July 18, Ghatkuper C. C.
July 24, G. T. High School C. C.
July 25, Sixteen Stars C. C.
July 31, Sidheswar Vijay C. C.
Aug. 1, Prabhu Young Cricketers.
Aug. 8, Rameshwar Moatic C. C.
Aug. 15, Saraswat Union C. C.
Aug. 21, Mehalaxmi C. C.
Aug. 22, Union C. C.
Aug. 29, Bombay Telegue C. C.
Sept. 5, Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
Sept. 11, Prince Cricket Club.
Sept. 12, Bandra Union C. C.
Sept. 19, Radiant C. C.
Sept. 26, New Esplanade C. C.

NEW MAHARASHTRA CRICKET CLUB DADAR.

FIXTURES 1915.

June 20.—The Ralli's XI C. Club.
June 27.—The Bandra Union C. Club.
July 4.—The Orion Sporting Association.
July 11.—The C. K. P. C. Club.
July 18.—The New Century C. Club.
July 25.—The Mahim Friend Union C. Club.
August 1.—The New Jolly Young Cricketers.
August 1.—The Daiwadnya C. Club.
August 8.—The Prabhu Young Cricketers.
August 8.—The Bombay Young Cricketers.
August 15.—The Arya Bandhu C. Club.
August 15.—The New Jolly Young Cricketers.
August 22.—The Royal Prabhu C. Club.
August 29.—The Thana Young Cricketers.
August 29.—The Mahalaxmi C. Club.
Sept. 5.—The Matunga Union C. Club.
Sept. 12.—The Deccan Gymkhana.
Sept. 19.—The Young Friends Union C. Club.
Sept. 19.—The Sion Union C. Club.
Sept. 26.—The P. J. Hindoo Gym. "B" Team.

RADIANT CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES 1915.

July 4th—Scratch XI v/s XVI
July 16th—16 Stars C. C.
July 11th—Bombay Telgu C. C.
July 18th—Diwadnya C. C.
July 24th—Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 25th—New Century C. C.
August 1st—Ralli XI C. C.
August 7th—Bandra Union C. C.
August 8th—Sion Union C. C.
August 14th—Graduates v/s under-Graduates.
August 15th—Royal Prabhu C. C.
August 21st— ... ...
August 22nd—Prabhu Young Cricketers.
August 24th—Deccan Gymkhana.
August 28th—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
August 29th—New Hindoos C. C.
Sept. 2nd—Saraswat Union C. C.
Sept. 4th—Arya Virasri C. C.
Sept. 5th—Gaud Saraswat C. C.
Sept. 11th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Sept 12th—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
Sept 18th—Bombay Young Cricketers.
Sept. 19th—Parakh C. C.

WATER SCARCITY FOR CATTLE IN GORAI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the medium of your journal draw the attention of the President, Taluka Local Board, Salsette, Thana, to the fact that the cattle in the village of Gorai are to a certain extent suffering from water-famine for want of adequate arrangements to quench their thirst particularly at this time of the year.

I was afforded an opportunity in the course of my visit from Malad to Borivli via Gorai, to observe that there were suitable arrangements existing in all the villages, I passed through, as far as the drinking water for the cattle is concerned except Gorai. On my way from Gorai to Borivli I witnessed a most pathetic scene near a well at Gorai. A rustic bashful maiden, ideal picture of health and beauty, was drawing water from this well by means of a zinc bucket. The moment the bucket was out, nearly half a dozen cattle attacked it and consumed the water to the great annoyance of the maiden; whereupon I went to the spot and asked a man, to give a drink of water to the cattle, who consented to do so on payment of some silver.

The cattle looked as though they had had no drink for some days together.

This I am sure should induce the authorities concerned to enquire into the matter and see their way to have a cattle-trough erected in Gorai at an early date and thereby alleviate the sufferings of these mute creatures.—Yours etc.,

VISITOR.

Bombay 1st June.

JUNAGADH COLLEGE HOSTEL.

A correspondent sends us a complaint regarding the insanitary condition of the Junagadh College Hostel. The details are such as to preclude publication of the letter, but if his allegations are correct the matter is one which calls for immediate investigation by the State authorities.

SERPENT-WORSHIP.

CURIONS CEREMONY IN TRAVANCORE.

Serpent-worship has been in vogue in Travancore from time immemorial, and even to-day there is not a single village up-country which has not its groves, or Kavoos, as they are popularly known, where the serpent-deities are supposed to reside, writes a Travancore correspondent of "New India". Any profanation of those sacred places of worship or the discontinuance of the usual "puja" would, it is believed, bring about the gradual ruin of the parties concerned. The outbreak of such fatal diseases as leprosy, paralysis and epilepsy is not infrequently said to be the punishments inflicted by these "asuras." With a view to propitiate them, festivals are celebrated on a grand scale, and attempts are made to discover hidden images of serpent-asuras from under the earth in order to replace them in the areas in which they originally were. A hidden image is known as a Sila, and the festival is presided over, as a rule, by some devoted worshippers.

A festival of the kind came off recently at Attungal, a village not far away from Trivandram, a detailed reference to which will be of interest to our readers. The Kavoo formed the scene of the festival, an anxious multitude of people having gathered all round, a few to satisfy their curiosity and a few others with folded hands singing songs in praise of the deities to the accompaniment of music. Varanakottu Potti, a young Brahmana devotee, entered the grove in company with four maidens, the party having behind them three men keeping up a regular flow on their heads of cocoanut water. It was a surprising sight to witness the Brahmana and a young girl performing their dance amidst the thorny grove, often throwing themselves carelessly on the thorns and bushes as if they were a bed of roses. The devotee then located the spot where the Sila lay buried, and people began to dig up the same. A tree had grown there and the surface of the soil was hard. The Brahmana, in the course of his dance, laid his hands on a Puttu or mole-hill, from which a serpent came out and coiled itself round the man's neck. The reptile was carelessly handled by the girl also who stood close by. The pouring of milk and cocoanut water on the head of the devotee did not disturb the serpent in any way. Meanwhile a few feet of the soil were dug up, and the buried image was discovered.

The devotee belongs to an ancient and respectable family in Malabar, and his ancestors had settled in Travancore to perform divine service in the temples. Stories of the influence and power of these ancestors of his in times of yore are familiar to the older generation of to-day. The young Brahmana who was a rich man, has spent all his resources in the worship of the serpent-deities. The party at the Kavoo dispersed after the ceremony, and the serpent slowly slid back into its abode. The Potti has been performing similar deeds time and again, and he has been found swinging himself from the tender twigs of small trees of thickness varying from one to two inches.

"WHEN THE SUEZ CANAL IS CAPTURED."

GERMANY AND MAHOMETAN LOYALTY.

In "Vorwarts" appears a review of the military situation in the East. Taking the Caucasus first, the article says the Turkish advance was a matter of greater difficulty than was at first supposed. The Russians were prepared, and marched on Erzeroum. They were driven back over the frontier, and the Turks reached Batum in the west and Sarikamish in the east, but could not proceed further, and a war of positions has resulted in which neither side can advance. This war of positions, however, has this advantage for Germany: that it diverts men from the Polish and Carpathian battlefields.

Small troops of Turks were able to reach the Suez Canal, but were naturally unable to do anything. The writer of the article evidently has considerable respect for the English measures of defence, which he enumerates. Here again the only consolation to be drawn is that troops are being diverted from the main scenes of the war. In Mesopotamia a success has been registered. The English have been forced on to the defensive, but even there they have not been driven out of South Mesopotamia.

"A change of greater importance is only to be expected when a strong Turkish invading army advances to the Suez Canal and takes possession of the English fortifications there. Only then, when success seems to be on the side of Turkish arms, will there be a general rising of the Mahometan population of Egypt and North India against English rule. At present, on the whole, the military prestige of England and fear of revenge is far too strong among the Mahometan population for it to venture on an open revolt yet."

A SEPARATE PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

A change in tone towards England was perceptible in the German papers some weeks ago, when the Radical section of the press, and notably the "Vorwarts," declared it would welcome an entente with England from which it augured more good than from the separate peace with Russia proposed by the Conservative and Pan-German writers. All this appears to have given rise to rumours in Germany, which the "Lokalanzeiger" answers, on semi-official authority, as follows:—

It is hinted that preliminary steps to the conclusion of a separate peace with England on the basis of certain English wishes and demands are being taken or are about to be taken. No one with any sense of judgment can think of giving up the present favourable military situation for a premature peace with any of our enemies. According to the general statement of our objects in this war which the Chancellor has made in his speeches—objects which alone are possible for the time being,—we must take every advantage of the military situation in order to secure safety, so that none may venture to disturb our peace. There the matter must remain. The reports of German inclinations for peace are in the face of our unflagging determination to defeat the enemy foolish or malicious or, at any rate, idle inventions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, June 4, 1915.

BRITISH AND FRENCH.

It is not so long ago that Dean Inge was known to his countrymen as the "Gloomy Dean" and regarded merely as a crank who in another sphere emulated the tactics of the late Lord Roberts and tried to call his countrymen to a sense of their danger from internal assaults, just as the great old soldier would have guarded them from the external foe. The Dean's preaching was never listened to, for it is an incurable idiosycrancy of the average Briton to think that everything is right until everything goes wrong. The atmosphere of England has been for some decades that of complacency whose bitter fruits we are reaping to-day. Their present experiences should cause Britons no longer to disregard such warnings as a few who were not duped have constantly given them. A few days ago Dean Inge preaching at St. Paul's acknowledged that to bring an indictment against the spirit of the age was always rash, but he saw in this war the means of checking that love of comfort and the habit of choosing the easier if ignobler pathway, which had become almost a chronic disease. The whole of history, ancient and modern, proves that the accumulation of wealth, the expansion of Empire and the consequent luxuries have been the bane and downfall of every Imperial race. Persia, Rome, Carthage, Spain and Bourbonic France furnish the hypothesis. Nothing more depressing to imagine was possible a few short years ago, than the small earnest crowds which surrounded Lord Roberts at his recruiting meetings and the large unkempt and muddy crowds at the football matches. Had those self-same "muddied oafs and flannelled fools" spent one half-hour each Saturday afternoon on the rifle-range, Herr von Bethmann-Holwegg might not have been so ready to tear up the "scrap of paper." Time alone will show whether this war will truly check the growing evil of taking things as they come. But there are signs that the nation as a whole is imbued with a new spirit and does not mean to tolerate the frivolities or be discredited by the follies of a section. The people who refused to heed the warning and would have continued "racing as usual," for instance, have had to do by order, what they refused to do of their own free will. We trust that the lesson will last longer than the war. If the final defeat of Kaiserism were to accomplish nothing more than letting the country slip back into the old grooves we should not have been cleansed by the fires after all.

Englishmen should not be too proud to look across the Channel for an example. France has realised things more quickly. Of course our Gallic ally has the foe at her very gate whilst England is more fortunate. But even before war broke out, the French nation came to its senses after a long period of somnolence, and the various patriotic measures for increasing the nations military burdens, which marked the Government of M. Poincaré, met with an unparalleled response. France heard the warning of Paul Deroulède just as Britain disregarded that of Lord Roberts. That Englishmen to-day are as alive to their responsibilities as the French should be apparent to any student of affairs, but the point is, when the war is over will success be received by both races alike? That the French will continue their general revival is certain, but when the recruits are disbanded in England will the rifles be laid aside again and the rowdy crowds foregather to watch "the national game," forgetting the better one they once played themselves? To pretend that this is to be the last war is idiotic. There will be many more before the human race has run its course. Just as there are in the French and German armies to-day men who fought in '70, so in forty years time there may be men fighting again who fight to-day. Britain has only just entered the active arena of Continental politics after a long interval. She cannot again leave it. That Britain will be drawn into the next great broil is highly probable, whatever sentimentalists may say. Such being the case it is essential that the British Empire, instead of entering into dreams of international disarmament, etc., should devote itself to following the advice of Lord Roberts and remaining armed and ready for all eventualities.

THE GOVERNMENT AND A LIQUOR SHOP.

We have often suggested in these columns that until the control of the liquor traffic passes into the hands of public representative bodies instead of being in those of officials, whose first concern is the increase of revenue, the campaign of temperance reformers against the "lure of drink" will be ineffectual. No more convincing support could have been given to this view than the reply of the Government to the representation of the Bombay Temperence Council asking for the closure of the newly-opened liquor shop at Ghoda. When we referred to this case two months ago and urged that it called for the instant intervention of Lord Willingdon's Government, we declined to believe that Government could approve of a practice which tends to encourage an evil which the vast majority of the public desire to restrict. We regret to find that instead of overruling the action of the local officials in their insistence on the infliction upon a community of an admitted nuisance in order to satisfy the supposed demands of a microscopic section, the Government, in its reply, appears to have been betrayed into the temptation to justify the mistakes of the "men on the spot." There is no need to go again into the details of the case. It is enough to recall that the ostensible reasons given by the officials for the opening of the shop were the alleged prevalence of illicit practices and the absence of any general opposition to the Collector's action. In the correspondence, which passed between the Collector of Poona and the Poona Temperance Association on the subject the Association clearly showed the flimsiness of these contentions. The Government reply to the Bombay Temperance Council states that "after careful consideration the Governor-in-Council is unable to admit that the sentiment of the people of the locality is against the existence of the shop." We are not aware of the source from which Government has derived its information on this point. But when the opinion of persons belonging to the supposed "drinking classes" was gauged by well accredited representatives of the Poona Temperance Accociation, there was an overwhelming majority against the opening of the shop, the votes being four for and 840 against the shop. Again, finding that the argument of illicit distillation, and sale could not hold water,—there being no cases of the former in the last five years within 10 miles of Ghoda and only one case of the latter,—the Government, in its anxiety to justify a mistaken step is driven to rely on circumstances which "have brought to light the existence of illicit practices near Ghoda, which had hitherto escaped detection." Now the liquor shops nearest to Ghoda are, as admitted by Government in a reply at a meeting of the Legislative Council, ten to fifteen miles away. The reply given to the Hon. Mr. Sathe (to which, again, the Government refers, shows that a few cases of illicit distillation were detected at villages 12 to 18 miles from Ghoda. In other words, *illicit practices were carried on at or near places where there are Government liquor shops*,—and Ghoda on this account has to bear the penalty of the infliction of a liquor shop. But this is not all. The Temperance Council claims that the new liquor shop has stimulated drinking among persons not inclined to drink, and who would not have consumed liquor if the shop had not been there, for even after making allowance for the quantity sold in the shops nearest to Ghoda, 500 gallons and more, can be laid to the account of the new shop. And this quantity was certainly not illicitly manufactured or sold previous to the opening of the shop. The total amount of illicit liquor detected in the last two years was the tremendous quantity of 3 gallons and 32 drams, with soaked and dry Mhowra flowers enough to yield 45 gallons more! "Who will now" asks the Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Temperance Council "deny credit to the Bombay Excise Department for promoting temperance by making the people of Ghoda drink over 500 gallons in a year, because its preventive establishment is unable or unwilling to cope with and put down an illicit consumption of about 25 gallons a year?" It is difficult to comment with restraint on the action of Government in supporting such an atrocious case of direct encouragement to drinking among the population and we suggest that for its own credit Lord Willingdon's Government should reconsider the whole case with a view to removing the stigma which such a scandal involves.

Notes of the Day.

Earl Kitchener, K.G.

The Home Honours' List seems to be on as liberal a scale as the Indian one. There are two new Peers, seven Privy Councillors, five baronets and twenty new knights. The conferment of the Garter, rendered vacant by the death of Earl Roberts, on Earl Kitchener will cause general public satisfaction. No one is better fitted to receive this, the highest honour in the gift of the Crown, and in view of the superlative distinction of Lord Kitchener's services it would have been a grave mistake if the vacancy in the Order created by the death of Britain's foremost soldier had not been conferred on one who has undoubtedly in the estimation of the nation succeeded to that place, in addition to having rendered services in the war of such immense value to the Empire. The signal recognition of Lord Kitchener's work at the War Office is a crushing answer to the discreditable attempts to belittle his services which have been made recently in a section of the press.

The New Conception of the Garter.

Viscount Melbourne's oft-quoted cynicism that, what he liked about the Garter was that there was "no damned merit about it," no longer holds true. It will continue, we suppose, to be conferred on the heads of noble houses, on account of their nobility and ancestry and in maintenance of the aristocratic traditions of the country. But nowadays the Order is given more often for merit, and even when political services are to be rewarded the Garter goes to noblemen who have rendered actual meritorious services to their party rather than merely lent the name and support of a great house. The Dukes, of course, are still in the majority. There are eight of them as against six Marquises and seven Earls, including Lord Kitchener. But they do not preponderate to the extent that was formerly the case, and the admission of a Commoner, Sir Edward Grey, and the conferment of the Order on peers of minor rank like Lords Crewe, Lincolnshire and Selborne, for merit rather than for name, indicates that Lord Melbourne's conception of the Order no longer applies.

Lord Kitchener's Work.

When one reflects on the unprecedented task which faced Lord Kitchener when he went to the War Office in August last and the marvellous results he has achieved, one is the more astonished at the petty-mindedness of the people who have endeavoured to belittle what he has done. Britain's military organisation stopped short at the Expeditionary Force, the foreign garrisons and the semi-raw regiments of the Territorial Force. Lord Kitchener, with the practical foresight that has distinguished him throughout his career, realised at once the demands that would be made on the nation. A less daring war minister might have tinkered with the situation. We should have had the half-trained Territorial sent to the Front to reinforce the Regular troops and a demand for, perhaps, fifty thousand recruits and then another fifty thousand, and thus have muddled along. Lord Kitchener grasped at once the immensity of the task that lay before the country and did not hesitate to make the full demand imposed by his conception of the undertaking. There are a million men in England to-day, highly trained soldiers of splendid physique, ready to take the field, and there are almost an equal number in training. The munitions problem was one, of course, which no one, not even Lord Kitchener, could have foreseen.

The Government and "The Times."

The telegram which we published a day or two since regarding the prosecution of "The Times" seems to indicate that the Government have decided to put a stop to the reckless sort of journalism, of which that one-time great paper, has recently become the exponent. The particular charge on which "The Times" is being prosecuted may not seem a very grave affair, but the publication of the letter in question is merely an incident in a career or recklessness. We have not much sympathy with press prosecutions, but at a time like the present it is necessary to do something in England to check the attempts which are constantly being made by "The Times" and other journals to belittle their own country, to pretend that the nation is indifferent to the gravity of the war, and the constant carping at the Government all of which is calculated to create a wrong and dangerous impression in the Allied countries and do a great deal of mischief. The question of compulsory service can be argued on its merits without deliberate misrepresentation of the actual facts regarding recruiting. "The Times" prosecution would have been difficult, if undertaken by a party Government; with a Coalition Government behind it, it is likely to be effective.

The Indian Honours' List.

We regret that two errors occurred in our issue of yesterday in the King's Birthday Honours' List, as supplied to us by the Associated Press. The name of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the distinguished Bengalee lawyer, was omitted from the list of those on whom knighthoods have been conferred; and Bai Sunderbai, who has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, was described as the wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil, High Court, Bombay. The lady on whom the medal has been conferred is, we are informed, the wife of Mr. D. N. Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur & Co., Agents, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the daughter of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. We take the opportunity of congratulating Mrs. Sirur on the distinction that has been conferred upon her along with other ladies for the noble work done in connection with the War Relief Funds.

The Health of the City.

A slight rise in the death-rate was experienced in the city last week in comparison with the mortality of the week before, there having been 455 deaths as against 444. The death-rate stood at 34.15, which compared with 34.56 of the corresponding week of 1914 and 36.00 the past quinquennial mean must be considered satisfactory on the whole. Plague was also slightly on the increase in the city, 23 fatal cases having occurred as against 20 previously, while small-pox registered 13 deaths as against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis (including tubercle of lungs) 27, other tubercular affections 2, diseases of the respiratory system 123, diseases of the nervous system 34, debility and anaemia 44 and old age 22. There were 4 cases of premature birth, 20 of still-birth, 1 case of drowning and another of poisoning. The total number of births during the week was 283.

An Interesting Agricultural Experiment in Alibag.

The great difficulty that is commonly experienced in India in introducing agricultural improvements whether in the shape of more efficient methods or implements of cultivation is principally attributed to the ignorance of the agriculturists. Another cause which retards the progress of agriculture is the tendency among the sons of agriculturists to despise a most honourable profession which is the backbone of India and to hanker after other more alluring careers. The Government Press Note which was issued yesterday draws attention to an interesting experiment which is being carried out by Sardar P. K. Biwalher at Alibag with the view principally of interesting the sons of agriculturists in their father's profession and thus of inducing them to remain agriculturists when their education is complete. A country whose peasantry are educated is certain to improve its agriculture, if only because "the broader ideas which are begotten of sound education render their possessor more ready to accept and act on the advice of agricultural experts." Sardar Biwalker started his experimental school in 1912 with the co-operation and advice of the Collector, Colaba, and the Agricultural Department. In 1913 a trained agricultural graduate was engaged as headmaster. At this time while the two lower standards taught the ordinary primary school curriculum, the boys in the third standard received in addition elementary instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture and home industries such as poultry farming, dairy farming, bamboo work, rope making and carpentry.

Rapid Progress.

By the time the school had completed its first year under the new headmaster the number of its students had risen to 105 and four assistant masters were on the staff. By the close of 1914 a fourth standard class had been formed and since then agricultural courses to accompany the ordinary departmental standards V to VII have been under preparation, so that the school hopes to be able eventually to teach the full primary course supplemented by agricultural education. The non-recurring expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 7,682 and the net recurring expenditure for the year 1913-14 to Rs. 1,590. The whole of the cost is borne by Sardar Biwalkar. All instruction in the third standard again is free and the Sardar also gives each of the students in this standard a scholarship of Rs. 1-8 a month if they show satisfactory progress, besides affording many of them free boarding clothing and lodging. This school unlike the very few Government agricultural schools in the Presidency, is less ambitious, though no less useful. The Government schools attract the children of bigger landholders who have estates to manage and to develop. But the most necessary and useful purpose of Sardar Biwalkar's school is to teach the children of small cultivators to be good cultivators, while at the same time broadening their outlook by the acquisition of a sufficient amount of a purely literary education. The success of the school has been entirely due to the keen personal interest of Sardar Biwalkar. And while it is instructive to observe that such a long needed experiment should have been initiated by a non-official, it is pleasant to find that Government have expressed their gratification at the good work that his generosity has rendered possible by honouring him with a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold medal as announced in yesterday's Honours' List.

Ancient Hindus in China.

In the current number of the "Modern Review" Dr. Ramlal Sarkar, who is serving as a medical officer in China, contributes a very interesting article concerning an ancient Hindu kingdom in Yunnan, one of the provinces of China. From recent archaelogical discoveries it has been proved beyond doubt that in ancient times the Hindus as a people were of a daring and adventurous spirit and were given to migrating to, and trading with, all sorts of countries. Evidences of flourishing Hindu kingdoms are to be found in Siam, Java and other places, and the architectural remains that can still be seen prove their genius and greatness. Dr. Sarkar, who hopes to translate one of the Chinese histories containing an account of the Hindu kingdom later on, does not mention the date when the dynasty with its various ramifications, was first founded, but there can be no doubt that it existed for many centuries, and was finally extinguished by the Mongol hordes under Kublai Khan in 1259 A.D. since when the province of Yunnan has formed part of the Chinese Empire. In Talifu city itself there are pagodas of a distinctly Indian architecture. These Hindu princes were independent of the Chinese Emperor whom they defeated more than once, and huge tablets commemorating these victories over the Imperial armies are still to be seen. Later on these kings assumed the title of Emperor and evidently remained such until their final overthrow.

It is in contemplation to set up an industrial school in Madras for the children of criminal tribes but it will be open also to other children of somewhat the same class who might be removed from the custody of their parents, under the proposed legislation on the lines of the Children's Act.

At the invitation of the popular Chief of Ichalkaranji the officers and the people of Agra assembled in great numbers in the local temple to pray for a long and happy life for the King-Emperor and for a complete and speedy victory to his arms in the present dreadful war. The temple was tastefully decorated and illuminated and verses specially composed for the occasion were sung by the school boys. Fireworks were also let off. The local schools and offices were closed in honour of the Birthday.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRILLIANT FEAT AT ABLAIN.

STORY OF FRENCH CAPTURE.

GREAT BATTLE IN GALICIA.

APPROACHING MOMENTOUS DECISION,

The misleading character of German communiqués is shown by the recent announcement in Berlin that the Germans withdrew their small garrison from Ablain unnoticed by the French, whereas in fact, the French capture of the town was a most brilliant feat, in which the German stronghold was rushed and a hundred were shot or bayonetted, while the remaining 500 surrendered.

A Paris communiqué states that the French are fighting resolutely in the region of Arras.

A Petrograd communiqué states that a Russian patrol has captured General Pritwitz, German commander of Libau, with several officers.

The battle on Bzura-Rawka is regarded as merely a diversion from Galicia where a momentous decision is approaching.

A British steamer of the Khedivia line has been torpedoed in the North Sea, seven of the crew and the stewardess being drowned.

BRITAIN'S NEW ALLY.

DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor of the Bank of England and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury will meet the Italian Minister of Finance at Nice this week to discuss financial questions arising from Italy's entry into the war.

HERR. VON DERNBURG.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The Allies have granted Herr von Dernburg safe conduct to return to Germany.

He will sail to Norway on June 12th, in a Norwegian steamer.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

LIBAU.—A Russian seaport on the Baltic, 145 miles south-west of Riga.

PRZEMYSL.—A fortress in Galicia, recently captured by the Russians, about 55 miles west of Lemberg.

ARRAS.—In France, twenty-three miles north-west of Cambrai.

ABLAIN.—In France, eight miles north-west of Arras.

NEUVILLE.—In France, five miles north of Arras.

BRILLIANT FRENCH FEAT.

STORY OF THE CAPTURE OF ABLAIN.

VALUE OF GERMAN COMMUNIQUES

WITHDRAWAL OF GARRISON FROM ABLAIN.

STORY OF FRENCH CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, June 2

The value of German communiques is shown by the recent announcement in Berlin that the Germans withdrew their small garrison from Ablain unnoticed by the enemy in order to avoid useless loss. The fact is that the French capture of the last portion of Ablain on the 28th and 29th May was a most brilliant feat.

It was a lovely day, and the infantry, exhilirated by sunshine, rushed to assault the German stronghold in the cemetery. A sunken road beyond the cemetery was reached, and the French rushed back along this, surrounding the Germans, a hundred of whom were shot or bayonetted. The remaining five hundred were capitulated.

The French second line was about to advance when it was startled by the apparition of a dense column running out with hands raised, and leaping like hares, fearing annihilation by their own artillery. They reached the French lines panting. Everything occurred in a quarter of an hour.

GERMANS' RECKLESS BOMBARDING.

Night was now falling, but the French rushed on and captured a group of houses and then the fort, full of stores and supplies. There was half an hour's battle with hand grenades but the German resistance was feeble. Next morning the vicarage, the church and the remaining houses were taken and twenty survivors of several hundred Germans were captured, the remainder perishing by bayonet or fire from the German artillery which mercilessly bombarded comrades and foe alike when it was seen that the village was lost.

RESOLUTE FIGHTING.

450 PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH.

PARIS, June 2.

A communiqué says:—The French are fighting resolutely in the region of Arras and have taken 450 prisoners at Neuville alone.

CHATEAU HOOGE STORMED

FURTHER FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, June 3.

A communiqué says:—

The British stormed Chateau Hooge near Zonnebeke with the bayonet.

The French repulsed a German counter-attack south-east of Neuvelle, afterwards advancing and taking prisoners.

The French division which captured Carency, Ablain and the Souchez refinery took 3,100 prisoners and buried 2,600 German dead between May 9th and June 1st.

The division itself lost 3,200 mostly slightly wounded.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

LONDON, June 2.

At the inquest on the two Zeppelin victims, the Coroner complimented the Metropolis on its quietness and coolness and said he was confident that it would always be so. He remarked that enhanced recruiting was the best answer to the raid.

The deceased were found kneeling together at the bedside and the husband's arm was round his wife. Their clothes had been burned off.

The jury returned a verdict that two peaceable civilians had died from suffocation and burns, having been murdered by Germans.

Another woman who jumped to escape fire has died.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SEVEN OF CREW AND STEWARDESS DROWNED.

LONDON, June 2.

The British steamer Saidieh of the Khedivial Line, from Alexandria for Hull, has been torpedoed in the North Sea. Seven of the crew and the stewardess were drowned in the lowering of a boat. The remainder were rescued.

The Saidieh was a 3,303 tons, steamer belonging to the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Co., London, built in 1878.

GERMAN COMMANDER CAPTURED.

RUSSIAN PATROL KILLS ESCORT.

BATTLE ON BZURA-RAWKA—A DIVERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 2.

A Russian patrol has captured General Pritwitz, German Commander of Libau, with several officers. The Russians killed or captured the General's escort. The General captured the general escort. The General was slightly wounded.

The battle on the Bzura-Rawka is regarded as merely a diversion from Galicia where a momentous decision is approaching.

The forts which the Germans attacked were twenty to twenty-five miles from Przemysl.

GERMAN BARBARISM.

WHOLE VILLAGES DESTROYED IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 2.

The following appears in the "Ceylon Observer":—

Mr. B. P. Kadomtzeff, the Russian Consul, gave some interesting information from the Russian newspapers he had received recently.

He said the most striking feature in the latest correspondence from the theatre of war which appeared in the Russian newspapers, is the general opinion of the correspondents that the aspect of the German army has greatly changed lately in comparison with that at the beginning of the war.

At the beginning of the war, the German army was very proud of their victories and was full of spirit over quick and decisive victories over their enemies. When the Russians captured prisoners the latter were very independent and refused to speak on anything and they looked upon themselves as captured victors and not as defeated enemy. The present aspect of the German prisoners is quite different. They surrender more willingly and in bigger numbers. They complain of the inhuman work they have to do since the beginning of the war which shattered their nerves entirely. Many of them had such bad nerves that they wept when they were captured. The one question the German prisoners asked was "When will the war be over." When the Russians gave the answer that the war is likely to continue for a long time, the German prisoners refuse to believe it and say nobody can stand this awful struggle for a long time.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS.

Many Russian correspondents report that the Germans and Austrians are freely using explosive bullets. The effect is awful. If the bullet strikes the head, the head is blown to pieces and if it strikes the body it tears out such a big piece of flesh and breaks so many bones that recovery is difficult and very rarely one recovers. People who are shot by these bullets die after indescribable tortures, mostly from blood poisoning. The Russian Cossacks were suffering mostly from these explosive bullets. Letters have been sent to Austria and Germany advising them that all Austrian and German prisoners found with explosive bullets would be shot. The Austrians are not only using explosive bullets for guns but also for quick-firers; when one of these bullets explodes in the air at night it appears like a small firework.

The military critic of the "Novoe Vremya" expresses his opinion that in the Carpathians will be fought the great battle which will decide the destiny of Austria-Hungary and quite possibly of Germany too. He calls attention to the enormous army which is concentrated on a front of 250 miles and which counts over two and a half million bayonets of Austro-German troops.

GERMAN TERRORISM.

The barbarous treatment by the Germans of the Russian population in Poland, is continued. Correspondents in describing the horrors in Belgium and Russian Poland say that in many cases the population of whole villages without any distinction of class or age is annihilated. The method employed by the Germans to terrorise the Russian population, is a simple one. They push all village folk to one place; set fire to their houses and murder the people. The German colonists are playing a great role for their countrymen as spies.

A new society has been established at Moscow called the Anglo-Russian Alliance. The members of this society are English and some Russian statesmen. The object of this society is to promote the development of good economical and social relations between England and Russia. The society is going to open branches in all big Russian cities.

In the fortress Ossowies which for many months is besieged by the Germans a Russian lady named Kourpiepf has been awarded St. George's Cross for her splendid work as a pilot. This lady has volunteered her services in work since the war broke out and surprised the people with her coolness under fire and her remarkable bravery.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIANS' RESOLUTE OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 1st June:—

In the great battle round Przemysl the Russians are now assuming the offensive with effect. Continuing the movement up the San they have crossed the river Lubaczowka, 25 miles north of Przemysl, and captured a village near the junction of the San. They have stopped the enemy's offensive eastwards along the Radumno-Jaroslav front and all hostile attacks between Stry and Dolina have been repulsed with heavy loss. While on Saturday night in this direction the Russians assumed a resolute offensive, with great success and the enemy began a disorderly retreat, the Austro-German forces, however, still almost encircle Przemysl in the immediate neighbourhood of that fortress. They have not yet met behind it, but from north and south they are within range of the railway connecting Przemysl with Lemberg.

An Italian airship dropped bombs on the railway station, petrol depot and arsenal at Pola, the great Austrian naval base. All bombs exploded on their objectives and a great fire broke out in the arsenal. An Italian destroyer flotilla also shelled the docks at Monfalcoe where a torpedo station had been established.

The French have made further progress in north Arras and captured some trenches on the road to Souchez.

The German reply to the American Note on the Lusitania has been received; it maintains that the Lusitania had a canon on board and draws attention to the facts that the British Admiralty recommended its merchant vessels not only to seek protection under neutral flags but also while thus disguised to attack German submarines by ramming, and the German Note states that the Lusitania carried Canadian troops and war material intended for the purpose of destroying the brave German soldier. The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers were exposed. The company was therefore wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

President Wilson is considering the Note, but the American press unanimously condemns it as a mass of quibbles and untruths. There appears no popular demand for war, but a rupture of diplomatic relations is spoken of as possible.

Zeppelins were reported to have been seen near Ramsgate and Brentwood and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires were reported but cannot absolutely be connected with the airships' visit.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CAPTURES BY BRITISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

Regarding the operations in Mesopotamia further details of the vigorous pursuit up the Tigris River carried out by our troops on 1st June have been received from which it appears that the Turkish steamer Bulbul was sunk and two large steel lighters, three country boats and some three hundred prisoners were captured. A barge conveying three field guns with ammunition and a mine also fell into our hands.

THUNDERSTORM AT BANGALORE.

ELECTRIC CABLES DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

A thunderstorm of exceptional violence swept over Bangalore this afternoon bringing down trees all over the town, besides damaging the electric lighting and power cables in many parts. It is feared the station will be, entirely without light tonight. In the city a passing horse in carriage fouled a line-wire and was electrocuted while in the station a Hindu child is reported to have been washed away in the main channel. Two inches of rain were registered.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., lately Chief Justice of the Madras High Court to be a Member of the Council of India.

ANARCHICAL CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MANIFESTO.

APPEAL TO FACTION LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 3.

President Wilson in a manifesto to the nation declares that the United States cannot permit the anarchical conditions in Mexico to continue indefinitely and calls on the faction leaders in Mexico to unite and organise the government otherwise the United States will intervene.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major F. Lambarde, Artillery.

Lieut. A. A. Morris, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieut. H. G. Gauntlett, York and Lancasters.

Lieut. M. Forsyth-Grant, Seaforths.

Lieut. R. Tebbutt, Cambridgeshires.

Lieut. J. P. Mitchell, Medicals.

Second-Lieut. G. Wellesley, Oxfordshire Hussars.

Second-Lieut. E. E. J. Moore, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. A. Topley, East Surreys.

Second-Lieut. W. Taylor, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. C. Haynes, King's Royal Rifles.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Captain O. Rigg, Warwicks.

Lieut. J. Hatten, West India Regiment (attached Lancashire Fusiliers).

Lieut. J. Leeming, Engineers.

Second-Lieut. G. W. Rowley, Essex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Lieut. M. A. Arbuthnot, Seaforths.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieut.-Colonel D. E. Cayley, Worcesters.

Capt. D. McLagan, Royal Scots.

Capt. C. H. Collins, Duke of Cornwall's L. I.

Lieut. T. Rumney, Manchester Artillery.

Second-Lieut. D. Nicoll, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain W. N. Bazley, Manchesters.

Mr. E. L. Henderson, Munster Fusiliers.

SIR R. CHALMERS' LOSS.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SYMPATHY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 3.

The Governor of Ceylon and Lady Chalmers have received the following telegram, dated 30th May:—"King and Queen are deeply grieved to hear of the great loss you and the Army have sustained by the death of your son in service of his country. Their Majesties desire me to assure you of their heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow."—Private Secretary, Buckingham Palace.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon will be in residence at Government House, Bombay, from June 28th till July 8th and again from August 24th till September 3rd.

The Hon. Mr. Sheppard, C.I.E., I.C.S., will leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the morning of the 7th instant.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Sir Dinshah Davar is lying ill at his residence in Bombay and that his condition has been giving cause for some anxiety. On enquiry yesterday evening we learned that Sir Dinshah is progressing favourably, but is still very weak.

During the absence on leave of Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, I.C.S., will act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S.

Mr. A. F. Kinderley, I.C.S., is appointed to do duty as Under Secretary to Government, Separate Department, vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., during the absence of Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., pending further orders.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay will leave Bombay on Sunday next for Mount Abu on a visitation tour, and will be back in Bombay on the 15th instant.

FIGHTING THE BEDOUIN

A DANGEROUS FOE.

EXCITING COMBATS IN THE DESERT

"The Near East" publishes a letter written (March 6) by an officer of Indian cavalry serving with the Persian Gulf Expeditionary Force. After referring to the difficulty of finding time to write letters the officer goes on to say:—

Especially has it become difficult during the last three weeks. The situation has become very much more a real one for us, and day and night we are going for the enemy. War in all its deadly earnestness is with us, and, as I say, the situation has developed greatly in the last week or two. At——we were face to face with the Turkish infantry and Arabs in position, both of us being in extremely strong positions. In fact, it was more or less stalemate. Since last writing I have been transferred to other climes, this time on the edge of the Great Arabian Desert. The whole of my unit is here. To get here we had to ride eleven miles through a solid sheet of water up to our horses' girths. Now we are camped in large fortified positions on edge of the barren desert. In fact, we ourselves are in the desert: sand sand, sand everywhere; a well or two here of brackish water, nothing else.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

To-day we are elated with the news that the Dardanelles is being forced by the combined French and British Fleets. It is a rotten country to fight in really, in spite of its archaeological interest. Our great complaint is that it is inhuman. We take prisoners and look after them, but we dare never leave wounded men lying on the ground, because the enemy, who now are wild desert Arabs, cut them in pieces. This wounded question worries one a great deal. It hampers our cavalry reconaissance work greatly. You see, we must move fast towards enemy in attack and away from him if in retreat. We are in touch with him daily. Especially is this wounded question a difficult one when we are hard pressed. Our opponents are now the wild desert horsemen, and they are very formidable, and simply come in hordes from nowhere. The Turks have turned these gentry on us, they themselves being in a position some twenty-five miles away from here. It is most interesting fighting, but most merciless. These wild Bedums are perfect adepts at attacking from behind mirages, coming up in the thick of dust storms, and employing a thousand and one other stratagems. They really are marvellously bold and hardy chaps. A lot of us cavalry, two regiments and horse battery went after them the other day. We saw nothing for hours and hours, when suddenly, like a whirlwind, from nowhere, rushed some 5,000 horsemen, and all but surrounded us. We fought a very stiff rearguard action for seven miles, keeping them off with well-regulated and directed rifle fire, and eventually got to our supporting infantry who came out from camp to meet us. It was easily the stiffest fighting I have ever experienced in these parts. Our horse artillery at one time, near the end of the day, found itself in very heavy ground and could not gallop. That meant protecting it and general delay.

AN INITIAL HALF-HOUR.

We then had a very critical half-hour. The enemy pressed us very boldly, getting right in amongst some of our squadrons. Five officers were killed and two badly wounded in the two regiments. We saved the guns by a miracle. All the team were shot or fell exhausted; but only temporarily was there confusion. We reformed on the infantry and gave our pursuers "what for," killing, I think, several hundreds all told. I had one fine tussle with one brawny fellow. He kept on circling round me on a fine Arab horse, firing his revolver point blank at ten yards. He never hit me though his shots whizzed by my head each time. I finally cut him down as he turned his attention to another officer. Another Arab rushed up full gallop and fired into my back, low down by my seat. He made a hole in my coat, that is all, and the bullet passed between my leg and saddle, not hurting me at all. The swine, when he saw he had missed, struck me in the back at the same time as he fired with his revolver. . . The brute got away. One of our officers seized a lance from one of the men and struck five of the enemy.

The five officers who were killed all died most gallantly. Poor——, of this regiment, was killed trying to stem a rush on his Maxim. Both——and——were wounded, as far as we can ascertain, and were shot in cold blood on the ground. I did not see this, nor see them fall, being in another part of the field. Taking it all round, though, we took on about five times our numbers, we inflicted very severe loss on them, and eventually drove them completely off the field.

REMEMBERED WATERLOO.

"Death has removed the King's oldest subject in the kingdom in the person of Mrs. Mary Edmond, aunt of Principal Griffiths, of Cardiff University College. She died yesterday in her 106th year, having celebrated her 105th birthday on October 6, 1914," says the "Scotsman."

"Mrs. Edmonds was a native of Aberdeen. Hers was one of those few cases of remarkable longevity which could be authenticated, and for that reason it was the more interesting, particularly when she could probably claim to be the oldest living subject of the King in the whole of the British Empire.

"Mrs. Edmond was in her sixth year when the battle of Waterloo was won, and she remembered distinctly the excitement of those days, and how when the news reached this country almost every house throughout the land placed a lighted candle against each window pane in celebration of the victory."

HOME HONOURS LIST.

THE GARTER FOR LORD KITCHENER.

TWO NEW PEERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

The following Birthday Honours are announced:—

BARONS.

Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador in Paris.

Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
Sir John Jordan.
Mr. F. D. Acland, M.P.
Mr. H. T. Baker, M.P.
Mr. G. Cave, M.P.
Mr. H. E. Duke, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P.

BARONETS.

Mr. Frank Bowden, the cycle manufacturer.

Mr. R. T. Lyle, Member of Sugar Commission.

Mr. E. A. Goulding, M.P.
Sir Henry Norman, M.P.
Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

K. G.

Earl Kitchener.

G. C. B.

Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador in Petrograd.

Lord Reading, the Lord Chief Justice.

General Sir Bruce Hamilton.

K. C. B.

Lieut.-General E. C. Bethune.
Lieut.-General W. P. Campbell.
Major-General W. H. Birkbeck.
Major-General G. K. Scott-Moncrieff.
Baron Moulton.

C. B.

Mr. Malcolm Seton, India Office.

G. C. M. G.

Sir James Renell Rodd, British Ambassador in Rome.

C. M. G.

Mr. H. L. Duff, Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

Mr. F. Bowes, Collector of Customs, Ceylon.

Mr. W. G. Maxwell, Adviser to the Kedah Government.

Brigadier-General Ridout, in recognition of his services during the disturbances at Singapore.

Mr. Hewlett, Acting Consul at Shanghai.

Major Bryant, for military services in Togoland.

HONORARY C. M. G.

French Lieut.-Colonel Maroix, for military services in Togoland.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Premier's list contains twenty knighthoods, including:

Mr. Charles Fryer, Superintending Inspector Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Dr. Frederick Needham.

Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P.

Mr. William Pearce, M.P.

Dr. J. Mackenzie, the heart specialist.

Mr. W. P. Nevill, the stockbroker.

Mr. Edward Rigg, Superintendent of the Operative Department of the Royal Mint.

Mr. Justice A. Wood Renton, Chief Justice, Ceylon.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Distinguished Service Order for gallantry in the Dardanelles has been awarded to eleven Australasians who also figure largely in the lists of Military Crosses and Distinguished Conduct Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDALS.

The "London Gazette" announces the award of 328 Distinguished Conduct Medals to men for gallantry and devotion in Flanders.

Major Wigram, Equerry to the King, has been made a Brevet-Lieut.-Col.

Various honours have been conferred on prominent men in the Ordnance and Ammunition factories.

WHO'S WHO.

Sir Francis Bertie has been Ambassador in Paris since 1905 and has been associated with the policy of the Entente Cordiale almost since its inception. He was previously Ambassador at Rome.

Sir Kennoth Muir Mackenzie has been Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord High Chancellor since 1880. He is a noted legal authority and the principal official of the House of Lords. He was born in 1846.

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., is a son of the late Marquis of Salisbury. He is a leader of the Parliamentary Bar and only entered Politics in 1906.

Sir John Jordan has been British Minister in Peking since 1906.

Mr. F. D. Acland was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the late Government.

Mr. A. T. Baker was Financial Secretary at the War Office in the late Government. He is regarded as one of the cleverest young men of the Liberal Party and is probably the youngest Privy Councillor being only 37.

Mr. George Cave is a well-known leader of the Bar and Recorder of Guildford.

Mr. H. E. Bake is another famous King's Counsel and one of the most able leaders at the Criminal Bar. He is M.P. for Plymouth.

Mr. J. M. Robertson is another of the junior Ministers of the late Government and, perhaps, the ablest of them all. He has been Liberal Member for the Tyneside Division since 1909. He first became prominent as a Free Thinker and Social Reformer. He is the author of many notable works on social questions, metaphysics, and English literature.

Mr. R. T. Lyle is the head of a well-know firm who are chiefly famous for their trade. He has rendered services to the Government in connection with the Sugar Commission.

Mr. Bowden, the cycle manufacture, is probably honoured for his services in connection with the manufacture of armaments.

Mr. Goulding is a well-known agriculturist and Unionist Member of Parliament,—a Tariff Reformer and a conscriptionist.

Sir Henry Norman is a well-known Liberal M.P., author and journalist. He is a Liberal of the Imperial School and has travelled all over the world.

Sir Gilbert Parker is the famous Canadian novelist. He has been Unionist Member of Parliament for Gravesend since 1900.

Sir George Buchanan has been British Ambassador in St. Petersburg since 1910 and was previously Minister at the Hague and at Sofia.

Sir James Rennell Rodd has been Ambassador at Rome since 1908. He was formerly Minister to Sweden. He is a well-known author and a minor poet of considerable merit.

Dr. Frederick Needham is a specialist in lunacy.

Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., has been Liberal Member for East Northants since 1910. He is of Italian origin and a well-known writer on financial, fiscal, and statistical subjects. He was one of the Protagonists of Free Trade during the great Tariff Reform campaign.

RECIPIENTS OF BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Photo by Messrs. J. S. Tarapore.

Mrs J. B. Petit, K.-I.-H. Silver Medal

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.S.I.

Sir Rash Behari Ghose, Kt.

Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cassimbazar, K.C.I.E.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Sir M. Viswesvaraya, K.C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

Nawab Sir Faridoon Jung, K.C.I.E. of Hyderabad.

Raja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadar of Sirmur, K.C.S.I.

Sardar Sahib Suleman Haji Kasim Mitha, C.I.E.

Mr. Abdul Karim Jamal, C.I.E.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LOYAL GREETINGS FROM KHOJA PUNJEBHAI CLUB.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, on behalf of the Khoja Punjebhai Club of Bombay:—

"The Khoja Punjebhai Club of H. H. the Aga Khan request his Excellency the Viceroy to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor their heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious occasion of his Majesty's birthday and pray that the war may speedily terminate in the complete and brilliant victory of the British and the Allies."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 3.

The usual Birthday parade was abandoned to-day but his Majesty's Birthday was signalized by the closing of all Government and Commercial places and the hoisting of the Union Jack.

RANGOON, June 3.

The King-Emperor's birthday passed off quietly in Rangoon. All the Government offices, courts, schools and most of the British and Indian business firms were closed.

OUTSPOKEN BISHOP.

SANCTITY OF NATIONAL LIFE BE MAINTAINED.

The Bishop of Worcester, dedicating at Coventry on May 1 a new lodge of the Girls' Friendly Society, made a striking pronouncement on the "war babies" problem.

Remarking that that society stood for the most attractive jewel of womanly virtue of thought and action, the Bishop said that they could not to-day fail to see that in some directions that was weakening, and that loosening of the ideal of marriage was being advocated by people who had been moved by the excellent sentiments of pity and mercy.

Very few armies had ever been purer than the British Army, but they endangered that if they taught their young men that a sin and the result of a sin, which every young man perfectly understood, were wrong and punishable for the civilian but were to be condoned in the soldier. They endangered, too, that sense of self-respect in their girls if they led them to see that those who had parted with their most beautiful womanly virtue were to be petted perhaps even more than the poor man's honourable wife.

He should be glad to think that the right and natural compassion of the people would largely and generously support all those agencies which already existed for the rescue of the fallen and the protection and care of the innocent child. In every district let them do that with loving and generous hands, but let them not confuse sentiment with the destruction of those principles on which our national life and purity had been founded. They could easily break down at a time of excitement like the present what they could never rebuild, and of all the evils which we might bring upon this country there would be few so far-reaching as the one which might come to us if we weakened those views of marriage and purity which had hitherto been one of the features of national character.

NEW PATRIOTISM IN FRANCE.

TENDERNESS, PRIDE AND DUTY.

INCOMPARALE ELAN OF THE TROOPS.

Dr. W. G. Hartog, M.A., F.R.S.L., Docteur de l'Universite de Paris, honoured of two Universities, Paris and London, two great cities now more closely united than ever before, analyses in this interesting article in "T. P.'s Weekly" the French temperament he knows so well. 1870 and 1914 are contrasted.

For centuries French and English have been keen foes and rivals by land and sea, but, be it remembered, their enmity and rivalry have always been open and chivalrous. The manhood of these two great nations is now fighting shoulder to shoulder, and mingling its blood on the stricken fields of France and Belgium in united efforts to rid these fair lands of the German Huns.

It would be well for us to consider the qualities of our neighbours and Allies, to realise what France's patriotism means, with its mixture of tenderness, of pride and duty.

OF THE SOIL.

There is no need to define patriotic tenderness, which in all cases attaches itself to the soil; it is an affection for the soil and is apt sometimes to produce a feeling of foreignness with regard to other parts of the same nation. Among the nations under the British Crown there is one that still retains that tenderness to perfection. The Irish have it and they retain it even in exile. The reason is not far to seek. Ireland has long been poor, unhappy and and ill-used. All these influences tend to increase the pathetic influences of patriotic feeling. If Ireland, as we all hope, should soon become rich and happy her patriotism may remain as powerful as ever it was, but it will lose something of its intensity of pathos and tenderness.

And so with the French nation, patriotic tenderness is very strong. The Frenchman has not the Englishman's tendency to form attachments for places outside his native land. Few, if any, Frenchmen who have sojourned long in England form any local affection there. They may keep a grateful recollection of English homes where they have been well received, but they seldom have any real delight in England as a country. Their love of France is dominant and ever calls to them in a voice not to be denied.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

This love that the French have for France is extraordinarily deep-rooted, and is associated with many innocent illusions. They believe France to be the only perfectly civilised country in the world; the home of all the arts, of all scientific and intellectual culture; the place where political and religious liberty is complete and unassailable. It is there that they feel most at home, and this is perfectly natural, for it is only there that they can obtain those superfluities which are necessary to them—the elaborate cooking, the abundant variety of food, the varied drinks, the talk in the *cafés*, the lively and cutting newspaper articles which appeal to them, and the clever plays to them, and the clever plays to which they crowd nightly. The French have not forgotten the historical associations of the past. They keep the old provincial names and take a pride in them. The Burgundian is still a Burgundian, though none the less a Frenchman too. Even the towns have an adjectival name for their inhabitants which strengthens the local tie. The inhabitant of Dieppe is a *Dieppois*; of Sens, a *Senonais*; of Nancy, a *Nanceen*. Thus a Frenchman ever remains the son of his native town, just as an Oxonian of his University. Now this local feeling is not so strong in England. To be sure we have our counties, but we have no living tradition of historical provinces, and apart from Londoner, Mancunian, and Liverpudlian (a hateful word) there is nothing to connect a man with his native town.

The very words used in the two countries are in themselves an indication of the state of feeling. The word *pays* as employed by writers for the whole of France is exactly equivalent to "the country," as employed by English politicians, but this same word *pays*, when it is employed by the French peasant to denote the locality to which he is bound by ties of birth and affection, has no equivalent in English. It cannot be translated without a phrase.

LA PATRIE.

But the greatest difference in language is the entire absence in English of any word having the peculiar emotional value, the sacredness of *patrie*. The Frenchman never employs the word *patrie* for common purposes. Our word "country" is no equivalent save in the phrase, "Your King and country need you." It is no equivalent because it is used in many non-emotional senses such as "to go to the country for a change of air," "to ride across country," to "appeal to the country." Here the word "country" can be translated by *pays* and *campagne*, but *patrie* never stands for anything but the land we should be ready to die for. If you go to France now you will hear the word frequently, but never used without visible or suppressed emotion, and seldom with dry eyes. Happily we English have not for many centuries been educated in that kind of experience most favourable to tenderness in patriotism. This country has not yet been invaded. No Englishman knows what it is to have foreign soldiers desecrating his town, his village or his

(Continued in Column 5.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

home. No Englishman has had so far to endure what the Belgians and French have endured at the hands of invading and ruthless foes. The raid on Scarborough and other East Coast towns is a foretaste of what may come, but a mere pinprick compared to what France suffered in 1870 and what she and Belgium are suffering now. And in default of this experience no Englishman can feel the burning sense of cruel wrong to his country that men feel when its sacred soil is violated. He cannot even imagine what it is.

Apart from the element of tenderness, the element of pride is intensely strong in French patriotism, though perhaps not so strong as it was before 1870. Previous to that year the French would not hear about the possibility of defeat; the incomparable *élan* of the troops, the well-known *furia francese* were sure to carry everything before them.

A NEW PRIDE.

But since their disaster, boasting of that kind has not been heard from French lips; the only pride of the French has been in their self-restraint, and in the quiet perseverance with which they have reconstituted their army. And with this has come a change in the national character of the French which has clearly manifested itself in the present war by their patience and prudence on several very critical occasions. The present campaign in France is being fought by methods totally opposed to all that we know of French strategy in the past. General Joffre's famous dictum: *"Je les grignotte,"* "I nibble away at them," is diametrically contrary to the Napoleonic method of warfare. And so we see that, where the French were formerly rash, impetuous and light-headed, they have become cool and circumspect.

THE BLOOD TAX.

Finally, we must admire in the French that sense of patriotic duty which has enabled them to accept the heavy burden of universal military service, and quite recently to pass the "Law of Three Years" in spite of the outcries of the Pacifists. The Frenchman of military age considers himself as a citizen who is paying the "tax of blood" to his mother country, or in other words, who is doing the most honourable work of his whole life. Whatever he may afterwards accomplish in that station of life to which he is called, whatever wealth or fame he may win, he will never do anything with a truer dignity than that scantily paid work with his regiment.

So it is good to know that the *entente cordiale* has become an alliance sealed and ratified in blood.

OCEAN MYSTERIES.

KARLSRUHE AND EMDEN SURVIVORS.

BOGUS HEROES IN GERMANY.

Among the several mysteries of the war at sea, that of the Karlsruhe has perhaps the most prominent place, says the Naval correspondent of "The Times." It is not only that authentic information is lacking as to when and where and how this ship came to the end of her raiding career, but similar uncertainty hangs over the fate of her survivors. That some of her crew got away after the misfortune—whether it was by wreck, explosion, or battle—is generally accepted, but the agency remains in doubt. In the same way, the fortunes of the landing party of the Emden which escaped from the Cocos Islands in the schooner Ayesha remain an enigma. The party, consisting of three officers and 40 men, were reported to have been captured on board the collier Oxford or Exford, but according to the German wireless they were stated to have arrived at Damascus. Other messages speak of their having raided the Dutch telegraph station at Padang, in Sumatra, and, more recently, of their having landed on the Arabian coast to the south of Jeddah, where they had a fight with Arab tribesmen who had been bribed by the English to waylay them. Which of these stories, if either, is true, there is nothing authentic to show.

It is not surprising in these circumstances that many alleged survivors of the two raiders are said to be wandering about the roads of Germany. They may remind us of the bogus sailors who, in the 17th and 18th centuries, were to be found roving the English countryside, one of whom was thus described by the late Mr. Clark Russell:—"A burly fellow, with a wooden leg, his cap in his hand, and clad in a worn old pilot jacket and fearnaught breeches, bawling out some yarn of the sea of other days." Like the notorious captain of Koepenick, these bogus heroes appear to have been going about deluding their credulous countrymen, much as the "turnpike sailors" of the Dutch and French wars, with their pathetic or terrible tales, imposed on the benevolent in our own inland villages.

RUMOURS OF NORTH SEA BATTLE.

Equally wrapped in obscurity is the oft-repeated story of a battle in the North Sea, which has been revivified during the last day or two by the finding of wreckage on the Norwegian, Danish, and Scottish coasts. On the best authority, it is known that no British vessel took part in this shadowy battle, which an analysis of the many reports places just outside the territorial waters of Norway to the west of Bergen, and the time as between 10 and 11 on the night of April 7. It might have been, of course, that the heavy firing reported was caused by British ships exercising at night quarters. Or again, it might have been an action between German ships—such a mistake, in fact, as was reported on Russian authority to have occurred in the Baltic last September and to have resulted in damage to several German torpedo-boats. The wreckage washed up in Norway and Denmark is said be of German origin, while the lifebuoy found on the Scottish coast is marked Kolberg. The Kolberg, it will be remembered, is the light cruiser which Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, in his preliminary telegraphic report of the action off the Dogger Bank, published on January 27, reported on the statements of the German prisoners to have been sunk in the battle by over-salvoes from the British squadron.

It is at least curious that this German wreckage should have been found in the localities mentioned, as most of the flotsam and jetsam in the North Sea is eventually washed up on the Dutch and German coasts owing to the prevalence of north-westerly winds. It may be recalled that quite early in the war some British wreckage was found on the shores of Holland, leading to a report that certain of our ships had been destroyed. The explanation was that much extraneous furniture and other articles made of wood were jettisoned from our men-of-war when they cleared for action. In the Mediterranean also, the flagship was reported lost when the Admiral's armchair was washed ashore. This riddle of a North Sea battle so far remains unsolved.

THE LAW OF INTERNMENT.

People are also puzzling over the different interpretations which the Dutch, Spanish, and American authorities appear to make of the law of internment. When a portion of our Naval Division, retreating from Antwerp, unwillingly trespassed on Dutch territory, they were required to give up their arms and be confined as prisoners until the end of the war.

The reason given by the captain of the Kronprinz Wilhelm for suffering internment will disappear when his men regain their health, and then he may seek to escape with his vessel so long as his crew are at liberty. Dr. Oppenheim (International Law, II., page 422) says:—

Asylum can be abused by repairing a belligerent man-of-war which has become unseaworthy. Although small repairs are allowed, a neutral would violate his duty of impartiality by allowing such repairs as would make good the unseaworthiness of a belligerent man-of-war. During the Russo-Japanese War this was generally recognized, and the Russian men-of-war Askold and Grossovoi in Shanghai, the Diana in Saigon and the Lena in San Francisco had therefore to be disarmed and detained. The crews of these vessels had likewise to be detained for the time of the war.

It might be politely suggested that the most effective way of making temporarily harmless an interned ship is to remove the rudde and keep it safely during the war. Parts of the machinery may be replaced, but no rudder can be substituted without very public efforts, which would naturally excite attention.

LAND REVENUE RESOLUTION.

A RECORD YEAR FOR COLLECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION IN 1913-14.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette contains the Government Resolution, dated 20th May 1915, reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1913-14.

In the Presidency proper, says the Resolution, the season of 1913-14 was generally favourable. Except in the Northern Division, where excessive falls of rain during the early part of the monsoon and its early cessation caused some damage to the crops, and in the eastern tracts of the Poona and Satara districts and parts of the Sholapur and Bijapur districts, where scarcity prevailed conditions were even more satisfactory than they were in the preceding year. The heavy downpours during the months of June and July in the northern districts of Gujarat resulted in record floods on the Mahi and Nerbudda rivers, which caused a good deal of distress in the riverside villages; but fortunately this was attended with no loss of human life. The crops in these districts also suffered from the depredations of rats and grasshoppers, with the result that the outturn generally, which at first promised to be excellent, was eventually fair only. In the Central Division the rainfall was better distributed and more timely. Ahmednagar district, after a cycle of bad seasons, had a really good year; and the cultivators were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity to make good their previous losses, and showed how rapidly, under modern conditions, they are able to recover from a series of bad seasons. The western talukas of Sholapur and the eastern talukas of Poona and Satara were the only tracts in the Central Division where scarcity prevailed; and even there it was not at all serious. In the Southern Division the monsoon was very favourable in the Konkan districts; but in the Karnatic its distribution was rather uneven, and owing to the failure of the late rains and prevalence of east winds the rabi crops suffered, especially in the Bijapur district and the eastern talukas of Belgaum.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

In spite of the prevalence of disease in most of the districts of the Presidency the condition of agricultural cattle, owing to the plentiful supply of fodder, showed a general improvement, while their numbers appear to be adequate for the requirements of agriculture. The epidemics which prevailed during the year were fortunately attended with a low rate of mortality; and for this the efforts of the local officers of the Civil Veterinary Department are doubtless largely responsible. Each year it is becoming more evident that the rayats' appreciation of the effectiveness of Western methods of treatment of cattle diseases is growing, and that they resort freely to the local veterinary dispensaries for assistance and advice.

WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the favourable monsoon the supply of water both for drinking and irrigation purposes, except in the area where scarcity conditions prevailed, was generally adequate. The experiments in deep boring in the Northern Division were continued, and were, on the whole, attended with fair success. Government have recently been considering the report of the committee appointed to advise on the question of a further extension of these experiments, and orders on the subject will issue shortly. Briefly summarized, the expert view appears to be that while the prospects of deep boring in Gujarat are distinctly promising in the Karnatic and still more in the Deccan, owing to the geological formation of these tracts, they must still be regarded as very problematical. In view of the vital importance to the country of an adequate and pure drinking water-supply, Government intend to continue the experiments so far as their financial resources will admit. For irrigation purposes, the large works in the eastern Deccan made steady progress; and, when completed, will effect a vast change in the character of the country and of its cultivation. The action of the Commissioner, C. D., in securing close co-operation between the officers of the Revenue and Irrigation Departments meets with the entire approval of Government, who cannot impress too strongly on the officers of these Departments that it is only by their combined efforts that the full value of the canals can be secured.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health was on the whole good. Plague was less prevalent than usual. Epidemics of cholera and small pox occurred in several districts, but were not attended with serious mortality. Malaria prevailed generally, but was not severe, except in parts of the Central Division.

In spite of the fact that the fair irrigating level of the Indus was not reached till August 2nd, and that it lasted for only sixteen days as against thirty-one in the preceding year, the occurrence of timely and heavy rains during the months of July and August rendered the season in Sind on the whole favourable. Owing to excessive rain breaches were caused in the canal bunds in some places and the floods which resulted were responsible for considerable damage to the kharif crops. But owing to the increase of moisture thus caused over large areas the rabi crops were generally good, and the area under cultivation rose by nearly 332,000 acres or by 8.18 per cent. as compared with 1912-13. With some exceptions, the canal system of the Province worked fairly satisfactorily.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

As the actual closing figures are not yet to hand, the total figures of land revenue demand and collection given in the Commissioners' reports must be taken as representing, with approximate accuracy, the actual transactions of the year. The current demand for the year in the Presidency proper amounted to nearly 3.29 crores of rupees against 3¼ crores in the preceding year. To this must be added the authorised and unauthorised arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year, amounting to Rs. 55.77 lakhs and 1.54 lakh respectively, thus bringing up the total demand to 3.86 crores of rupees. This figure is less by 24 lakhs than the total figure for 1912-13, in which year the authorised suspensions outstanding on account of the crop failure in 1911-12 swelled the demand abnormally. Except in the area of the eastern Deccan, where scarcity prevailed and revenue had consequently to be suspended, the generally favourable nature of the season rendered it possible to recover, without difficulty, not only the current year's demand, but also a large proportion of the opening balance of arrears. Out of the total demand of 3.86 crores, 3.45 crores were recovered, 33.32 lakhs suspended and 7.15 lakhs remitted, the year closing with a balance of unauthorised arrers amounting to Rs. 31,000 only compared with the opening balance of Rs. 1.54 lakh. Surat, Satara and East and West Khandesh districts show absolutely no arrears, while the outstanding balances in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Ahmednagar, which owing to previous bad seasons had stood at a higher figure than was desirable, have been satisfactorily reduced. In fact, in regard to the collection of land revenue the year is almost a record one, and the greatest credit is due to the district officers for the care taken by them in estimating the annewari of the crops, on which so much depends under the Suspension and Remission Rules, and for their promptitude in collecting the Government demands. At the same time, the readiness and punctuality with which the cultivators generally now pay up their dues are significant of a very welcome change in their attitude in the matter. In most districts contumacy is a thing of the past. Coercive processes are required to a much less extent than was the case a few years ago. The cultivator, having experienced the benefits of the Suspension and Remission Rules when his crops are poor, realises that he should pay promptly when he has secured a good harvest.

TAKAVI LOANS.

The demand for takavi loans was considerably less than in the year 1912-13, the amount advanced totalling Rs. 13.16 lakhs against 18 2/5 lakhs of rupees in that year. For this reduction in the demand the continuance of favourable conditions for a second season in succession is undoubtedly mainly responsible; but the spread of co-operative societies in some districts, the wider use which is now made of the joint bond system, and the introduction of the policy, especially in the Ahmednagar district, of refusing loans to "uneconomic" holders, *i. e.*, in practice, to holders of land assessed at less than Rs. 5 per annum, have undoubtedly tended to eliminate unnecessary and extravagant demads for loans, and to limit takavi to its legitimate sphere of financing the cultivator to enable him to tide over periods of stress, and in normal times to help him to obtain funds for real improvements to his land. In all the districts, collections, of takavi were very satisfactory. Out of a total demand of 33.45 lakhs, 31.91 lakhs were collected, 1.10 lakh suspended, and Rs. 17,000 were remitted, 31.91 lakhs were collected, 1.10 lakh suspended, and Rs. 17,000 were remitted, leaving Rs. 27,270 only in arrears as against more than a lakh in the preceding year, and 1 1/6 lakh in the year 1911-12. The total outstanding debt at the close of the year amounted to over one crore and two lakhs of rupees, more than half of which is due from four districts only, viz., Ahmednagar (22.24 lakhs), Ahmedabad (19.76 lakhs) Sholapur (8.23 lakhs) and Poona (6.98 lakhs))

COLLECTIONS IN SIND.

In Sind, the land revenue demand increased by 4.36 lakhs, and inclusive of the outstanding arrears, amounted to 121 lakhs of rupees against 119 2/5 lakhs in the preceding year. Out of the total demand, Rs. 106¼ lakhs were collected, Rs. 1.38 lakh suspended, and over Rs. 10¼ lakhs remitted, the large remissions being due chiefly to the postponement of the levy of the increased rice rates in one division. On the whole, the collections were satisfactory; but the total outstanding balance of unauthorised arrears, which amounted to Rs. 2.56 lakhs, is still, in the opinion of the Governor in Concil, greater than it should be, and he trusts that every effort will be made by the district officers to reduce these arrears to a more reasonable figure in the current year. In regard to takavi also there is still considerable room for improvement. Out of a total demand of Rs. 12.75 lakhs, Rs. 9.06 lakhs or 71.59 per cent. of the total only were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3.67 lakhs outstanding. In fact, the percentage of arrears is slightly higher than it was in the preceding year. As remarked in the review of the report of that year, the arrears in Sind compare unfavourably with those of the Presidency proper; and, after considering the Commissioner's report on the subject of takavi administration in the Province, which has recently been received, the Governor in Council is disposed to think that in some districts, at any rate, there has been a tendency to make advances without due regard to the credit of the borrower.

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY.

With one or two exceptions, due mainly to transfers during the fair season, and the tours of the district officers were comprehensive and carefully planned and the inspection performed by them was adequate. Their reports show that the general level of efficiency among the Mamlatdars and Mukhtyarkars is good, and that the work performed by these officers during the year was satisfactory. The introduction of the reorganization scheme for the lower subordinate service afforded a welcome relief to the clerks in the lower ranks in all the districts. Complaints, however, regarding the difficulty of securing competent recruits are still made by some officers, especially in those districts adjoining large cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, where the higher initial pay offered by private employers attracts men who would otherwise seek Government service.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

In spite of the serious bank failures in Bombay, and the Punjab, trade and industries generally flourished during the year. The effect of these failures on trade was surprisingly small, the class affected by them being the private investor rather than the trader. Owing to the favourable agricultural conditions and the good outturn of the cotton crop, the year was a prosperous one for the cotton spinning and weaving industry, no less than eight new mills being opened in Ahmedabad city alone. There was a further expansion in the flour and rice-milling industry, and in the cream and milk trade in the villages adjoining the main lines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway. Three of the light railways which were under construction in Gujarat during the preceding year were opened for traffic during the year under review, and projects for the further extension of branch railways in the Northern Division are under consideration.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

In educational matters steady progress was maintained during the year. A large number of new primary schools was opened; and, in this connection, several officers express the opinion that the improvement of the teaching staff and provision of good school-buildings are the main desiderata now, and that for the present the funds available should be applied to this end rather than to the opening of many new primary schools. The conversion of full primary schools into rural schools has given rise to complaints from several districts; and the subject will continue to receive the careful attention of Government. The number of secondary schools was increased by the opening of one new Anglo-Vernacular School in the Panch Mahals district and two in the Surat district. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining trained and suitable mistresses, progress in female education was slow; and until the services of the right class of woman can be obtained, and the school mistress is awarded by the community the position of respect which is her due, the education of girls must lag behind. Signs of awakening among the depressed and backward classes to the need of education are not wanting, and several schools intended for boys of these classes were opened during the year.

THE OIL INDUSTRY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"L" has made several attempts to impress upon your readers that the late Dr. Lewkowitsh was an unreliable and prejuidiced scientist and that, to quote from his work, or to follow his advice was foolish. When a public controversy is carried on on such unfair lines I find it necessary to give a few particulars as to the position occupied by the learned scientist in the Scientific world. Dr. Lewkowitsch was a pupil of the world renowned scientist Richter and an assistant of Victor Meyer—names held in high veneration all the world over. Under these two master minds he carried on a number of original investigations chiefly bearing on the technology of oils and fats. Then for a number of years he remained as the consulting chemist, and in some cases manager, of different oil and soap works in Lancashire. In 1895 he published his first edition of the Technology of Oils and Fats. This work at once became, to use the very words of a scientific journal "the leading publication on the subject." It was translated in French and German, and so great was its utility and demand that within a short time it passed a number of editions. The fifth was published just before his death. He was a Fellow of the Society of Chemistry, a Member of the Society of Chemical Industry, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, besides these he belonged to a number of foreign societies. In 1914 he was called upon to deliver the Cantor Lectures on this industry by the Society of Arts. He contributed the article of oils and fats in the Encyclopedia Britannica and also wrote similar articles for German and French standard works. He became connected with the publication of the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry for over 18 years and in that capacity did very useful work. In 1908 he represented the Society of Chemical Industry at the seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry. He served in the Councils of the Institute of Chemists, Chemical Society, and Society of Public Analysts. He was awarded the Lavoister Medal by the French Chemical Society. He was in every way a memorable man and has done yeoman service to science and industries. One of the Scientific Journals taking note of his premature death in 1913 says "he was an inspiring and exacting teacher, and many of the younger generation owe their success in life to his personal influence and training." He was a man of forceful personality, striking ability, and admirable character and among scientists his memory will always be cherished. Yet your correspondent has no opinion for him and doubts that he was an International Authority on the subject! While Dr. Lewkowitsch lived his word was never doubted nor his work spoken of as useless. I leave it now to the public whether they have to believe Dr. Lewkowitsch or "L" who for all that we know may be another Dr. L or a "Light" under the bush. Yours etc.,

June 2nd 1915.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.

(We cannot publish any more letters on this subect.—Editor "B. C.")

COLLEGE STUDENTS ARRESTED WITH FIREARMS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGPUR, June 3.

A Bengalee youth named Jogendra Kumar Hui of Serajgunj, a B. Sc. of the Calcutta University, was arrested here on Tuesday. It is alleged he had two mauser pistols and fifty-one cartridges. He has been remanded in custody with the man in the house he was arrested.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 2.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case the approver Sucha Singh concluded his evidence. He recounted the fire-arms and weapons including bombs with which the dacoits were armed at Mansuram when they started for their objective.

The approver Sucha Singh was cross-examined by counsel for the defence. In reply to Mr. Rauf Ali witness said he made his statement to the police without receiving any promise of pardon. He made his statement to the Magistrate in a narrative form but the Magistrate casually put questions also. Nidhan Singh and witness did not consult each other about any dacoity. Witness' elders and those of Kirpal Singh were never at feud In answer to Dr. N. Alam, Sucha Singh said he knew something of the plans of the conspirators before the Mansuram dacoity as Kartar Singh had told him that they had a mind to commit a dacoity at Jandiali. Names of some of the conspirators he came to know 7 or 8 days after their meeting. He was searched 23 or 24 days after his arrest and a Kalma rupee remained with him all the time. When he made over the bomb to Puran Singh the police were not after him. He knew that it was a bomb and witness told him that it was a bomb.

LAHORE, June 3.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the approver Sucha Singh's cross-examination was concluded by Counsel for the defence. Mr. Sahni elicited an answer from the witness that since Khan Singh's release in the murder case they suspected him as a spy. They also suspected Dewan Singh.

To Mr. R. A. Sahai, witness replied that Jamua Das was told to go out when they began to hold a consultation at Lahore house No. 1 on 17th February, 1915. Their party told such things as satisfied them about their ability to achieve their object of usurping the sovereignity of India. Witness was taken to the police station twice to see the photo of a fat Bengali and to identify Arjan Singh, the Anarkali murderer. His idea of the meeting was to excite the people against Government, unite them and then fight against Government.

Mr. Puri got a reply from the witness that the witness's first statement to the police was brief and his second one was more detailed. But he had told in the beginning all that he knew about the party. After witness's statement had been recorded by the Magistrate at Amballa he saw Amar Singh, the approver

Re-examined by the Government Advocate, witness stated that even his first statement to the police was a comprehensive one though brief in certain respects.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE.

Sub-Inspector Faiz-ul-Hassan of Ludhiana gave evidence corroborative of approver Sucha Singh's deposition. Witness stated he was put on special duty in connection with the bomb explosion at Ludhiana and he detailed the circumstances of Sucha Singh's arrest and his own investigation. Witness proved some local searches and the finding of incriminating articles, which were identified. He had recorded two statements of Sucha Singh. In the first Sucha Singh gave a short account of the dacoities and the conspiracy and the second statement set forth a fuller account with regard to the troops.

Cross-examination by counsel for the defence aimed at showing that the approver Sucha Singh's first statement was silent on the point of conspiracy, which was a later development in the case inserted after the approver had been to Lahore. Witness, however, explained that when Such Singh's statement had been recorded he said he had left out some points which he would state on recollection. Witness remarked to Sucha Singh to note anything he happened to remember which would be duly recorded.

THE "GHADAR" PARTY.

Jaimal Singh, formerly of Islamia School, Ludhiana, who identified a number of accused deposed in corroboration of Sucha Singh's evidence about the frequent visits of the members of the Ghadar party to him and their seditious conversations. Witness also saw some bomb chemicals with Sucha Singh, which he said were to be taken to Jhabewal for the bomb factory that had been opened there.

Jaimal Singh went on to refer to the attempts at dacoity of the Ludhiana gang, whether abortive or successful, the departure of Sham Lal (Pingley) and Surti Singh for Meerut, the printing of "Ghadar-di-Gunj" on a duplicator and the throwing of incriminating papers and the duplicator into a well. Witness identified a copy book of Kirpal Singh found in house No. 1. Lahore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali witness stated that Kirpal Singh copied out from "Ghadar-di-Ganj" of his own accord.

In answer to Dr. Suja-ud-Din witness said that the men of the Ghadar party had this much confidence in him that, if he did not act up to their directions he would not give them away.

Sher Muhammad, a student of the Mission School, Ludhiana, identified some of the accused and corroborated the evidence of Sucha Singh, approver, relating to the vagaries of some students of Ludhiana.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, June 3

In the Lohabhir dacoity case, the Special Tribunal has framed special charges against six accused, one being discharged on charges of dacoity and mischief by fire. The court then took up the Kot Balel dacoity case from Jhang in which the complainants estimate losses at a lakh and a quarter, with nearly one lakh book debts by the destruction of account books.

FIVE ACCUSED IN BASTI NAURANG CASE SENTENCED.

In the Hasu Balel case before the Special Tribunal the sub-inspector was re-examined, regarding the allegations of the complainants that he would not accept the truth of their allegations, especially those against Nazar Husain, Zaildar. The Tribunal charged fifteen of the accused with dacoity in the Basti Naurang case. The Tribunal sentenced all the five accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL AT CALCUTTA.

TO BE OPENED IN JULY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Government of Bengal had approved of a scheme of a residential school for the sons of gentlemen. On the 2nd July next Government will open the school at Hastings House, Alipore, which has been placed by the Government of India at the temporary disposal of the Bengal Government for this purpose. Hastings House will provide accommodation for fifty boarders. Mr. F. W. Papworth, B.A., (London), has been engaged as an assistant master and he with the assistance of four Indian assistant masters will start the school, which will be under the immediate supervision of the Director of Public Instruction with an advisory committee of Indian gentlemen.

At present the number of boarders is restricted to forty. The school will be essentially a boarding school, but to start with a few day-scholars may be admitted. The fees for boarders is fixed at Rs. 100 and for day scholars Rs. 25 a month. The medium of instruction in all cases will be English, but the study of the vernacular and oriental languages will form a compulsory part of the curriculum.

The work of the school has been arranged to suit not only those boys who will ultimately proceed to the British Universities, more especially Oxford and Cambridge, but also boys who will complete their studies at one of the Indian Universities. To secure both these aims it has been decided to adopt for the first few years the Cambridge University Local Examinations as the standard by which the school work may be gauged. The syndicate of the Calcutta University will be approached with reference to the recognition of the higher certificate awarded by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for the purpose of admission to the Calcutta University courses.

All school games will be played by the boys. There will be a hospital in the school compound and there will be two vacations from 5th to 23rd October and from 20th December to 7th January.

THE SUMMIT OF THE HARTMANNS WEILER.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF FRENCH CAPTURE

The following account of a visit to the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf finally disposes of the German assertion that they are still in possession of the summit:—

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America who visited the summit of the Hartmannsweilerkopf by the invitation of the French Government says:—

"Shells great and small fell upon this spur in the Vosges at the rate of from 60 to 84 a minute for hours on last Monday after the French mountaineers had carried the crest by assault. Fighting after the first rushes was with the bayonet. The dead and wounded fell so thickly that the bodies touched each other. Presently the assaults died down and the Germans sank into their trenches on the slopes. They have remained there ever since.

"This is the culmination of three months violent effort by one side to hold and by the other to take an eminence dominating the plain of Alsace.

"I was with the French troops for an hour and a half on the top of the Hartmannsweilerkopf. The whole place is scarred by the deadly fire of the last three weeks. At one place the Germans are only 25 to 30 feet distant and at no point are the trenches more than 150 yards distant. The men in the trenches were watching, longing, digging, or building. Quiet, weather-seasoned men, they talk simply, even with dignity, of their work in which they have endless interest and are confident of their power to take and hold.

"I was the first civilian to visit this part of the Allies' line for months. Everyone talked of a long war and even of another winter in the trenches. 'Ah! yes!' they said, 'these Germans must take a lot of beating.' The only solution from the soldiers' way of looking at it is to kill a good many more hundreds and thousands of their adversaries and keep on killing and pushing them back. They feel in the Vosges that they are making positive gains as against losses in men, which are less now than those they inflict."

"INSULTING" CONDUCT.

MAGISTRATES CRITICISM OF POLICE CHARGE.

Before Mr. Denman, at Marlborough-street, on May 5, a well-dressed man was charged with using insulting words and behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned in Oxford Street.

Evidence was given by two constables of the C. Division that on the previous evening at eight o'clock they saw the accused outside Tottenham Court-road Tube Station place himself in front of several young girls who were waiting for an omnibus. They walked away greatly annoyed. Then he walked by the side of other young girls, whom he touched with his elbow.

The defendant said that he was a retired Civil servant, and was waiting for an omnibus for Charing Cross to travel to Catford, when he was arrested. He denied that he touched any girls or molested them in any way whatever, and said he was astonished at being arrested.

Mr. Denman said that in 1839 Parliament enacted that anyone using insulting words and behaviour likely to lead to a breach of the peace should be liable to prosecution. Attempts were constantly being made to force his hand and to induce him to convict persons who were charged under that Act as though Parliament in 1839 intended that persons who simply placed themselves in front of young girls should be prosecuted. He was quite sure the Legislature never intended anything of the sort. If a person continued such conduct after an intimation that the girls did not wish to be spoken to, that was a different thing; but there was no evidence of that in this case. The prisoner would be discharged.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Arms Act.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—One of the standing complaints all over India is against the stringent provisions of the Arms Act which incapacitate the people from holding arms for protecting themselves from the depredations of both wild men and wild beasts; but in spite of the vigorous protests against this emasculating and repressive measure, in the press, on the platform, and in the Legislative Councils, no relief has yet been given to the aggrieved people up till now. During the last Budget discussion at the Madras Council, the non-official members pointedly brought this matter to the notice of the Government, and the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart gave an assurance to the effect that the Government would instruct the District Magistrate of Malabar to relax the rule in the matter of issuing arms licenses by granting such licenses more freely to respectable persons. Since then there has been no indication to show that the Magistrate of Malabar has received any such instruction, while violent crimes are, in the meantime, going on, unchecked as before. The Hon. Mr. K. P. Raman Menon sought to press these two points on the attention of the local Government by putting a number of questions in the last Madras Council, but the Government was too wide awake to be caught in the trap. It disposed of the questions in the usual way, that is say, by laconic answers, either withholding information or showing its ignorance.

Indians and the Colonies.

The "Tribune":—Somehow or other the fear of millions of Indians flooding the country seems to be at the bottom of this remarkable refusal to recognise the equal rights of the small body of those who have been there lawfully. We can only hope that time and good sense will remove this wrong and baseless theory of those who are protesting against any concession of fair-dealing with Indians. The war, it is hoped, will have a chastening effect on this class of people who think that their happiness consists in excluding others and not in allowing all British subjects to cultivate fellowship and common sentiment of Imperial brotherhood. That surely is the whiteman's privilege if we understand it correctly, and it is impossible to associate with a selfish and exclusive sentiment as expressed by the Administrator, the new idea of Imperial associationship exemplified by the war. We hope that the section which the Cape Administrator represents is a small one and that the great bulk of Englishmen, wherever they are, fully recognise the services of Indians in the war and are prepared to give effect to the new ideal of Imperial brotherhood. Lord Hardinge has suggested some reciprocal arrangement with the Dominions and Colonies, but we believe that after the war something more decent can be done than mere reciprocity of selfish and exclusive treatment.

Germany's Game.

The "Statesman":—The Germans possibly may not have realised that the use of asphyxiating gases is a game at which two can play. They have given the Allies full justification for the employment of the same method of warfare in their own defence. They have treated the Hague Convention as a scrap of paper, or as a convenient means of taking their opponents at a disadvantage, and they are absolutely debarred from pleading any of its stipulations in their favour. Judging by reports, it may be taken as certain that they are not going to win the war with asphyxiating gas. This they probably realise. Their main dependence is still placed on the violent attacks and furious bombardments in which they are now overmatched by their foes. The vigour with which these aggressive tactics are still being pressed on both fronts, after all the losses of the winter campaigns, is an extraordinary proof of the military resources which Germany has accumulated during her forty years of preparation for this conflict. Enormous as these resources are now proved to be, exceeding all that had been known or suspected, they are not illimitable. Every fruitless struggle or Pyrrhic victory brings them nearer exhaustion.

Anglo-Indian Entente.

The "Habul Matin":—The political and economic relations between England and India should be based upon liberal principles. The legitimate demands of the Indian people, which are consistent with the maintenance of the British Raj should be given the most sympathetic consideration. The people of English must take a real interest in Indian political questions and all problems affecting the welfare of this country. As our London contemporary observes: "What is now required is to bring the best public opinion in India into effective touch with the best public opinion in this country (England): to obtain wise initiative, we need combined action between Indian leaders of experience, who can speak for the masses, and the democracy of England which represents the ancient and inbred integrity of the British people." These are words of sound wisdom. The British public must be educated by the Indians to understand the position of affairs in this country. Things are not so bad at the present day, as they were twenty or thirty years before. But the work of political propaganda must be carried in England as well as in India. The war has desolated many English and Indian houses. But the brave English and Indian soldiers who have laid down their lives for the cause of the empire will not have died in vain, if their heroic sacrifice leads to the promotion of an Anglo-Andian entente for the lasting benefit of both countries.

IN THE POISON BELT.

PRICE OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

GALLANT DEEDS BY BRITISH TROOPS.

In the following descriptive account from the Front "Eye-witness" present with General Headquarters again refers to the use of poisonous glass by the Germans, and the gallantry displayed by the British troops under the most trying circumstances:—

On Sunday, May 2, the Germans again assumed the offensive north of Ypres About 5 p.m., a dense cloud of suffocating vapour was launched from their trenches along the whole front held by the French right and our left, from the Ypres-Langemarck road to a considerable distance east of St. Julien. The evening was still, and the fumes did not carry much beyond our front trenches, but these were to a great extent rendered untenable and a retirement from them was ordered, No sooner had this started than the enemy opened a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells and shrapnel on our trenches and on our infantry as they were withdrawing.

Meanwhile our guns had not been idle. From a distance, perhaps owing to some peculiarity of light, the gas on this occasion looked like a great reddish cloud, and the moment it was seen our batteries poured a concentrated fire on to the German trenches. A curious situation then arose. Between us and the enemy wavered the poison belt, the upper part shredding into thin wreaths of vapour as it was shaken by the wind, the lower and denser part sinking into all the inequalities of the ground and rolling slowly down the trenches. The shells would rend it for a moment, but it only settled down again as thickly as before. Nevertheless, the German infantry faced it, and they faced the hail of shrapnel as well.

In some cases where the gas had not reached our line our troops held firm and shot through the cloud at the advancing Germans; in other cases the men holding the front line managed to move to a flank, where they were more or less beyond the affected area. Here they waited until the enemy came on, and then bayoneted them when they reached our trenches. On the extreme left, our supports waited until the wall of vapour had reached our trenches, when they charged through it and met the advancing Germans with the bayonet as they swarmed over the parapets. South of St. Julien the denseness of the vapour compelled us to evacuate the trenches, but reinforcements arrived who charged the enemy before they could establish themselves in the position.

In every case the assault failed completely. Large numbers were mown down by our artillery fire, men were seen falling in heaps and others were scattering and running back to their own lines. Many who reached the gas-cloud could not make their way through it, and in all probability a great many of the wounded perished from the fumes. Farther to the east a similar attack was made about 7 p.m., which seems to have been attended with even less success, and the assaulting infantry were at once beaten back by our artillery fire.

It was not long before all our trenches were reoccupied and the whole line was re-established in its original position.

The attack on the French met with the same results.

A German lieutenant who was taken prisoner stated that our fire on St. Julien was especially effective, and that the enemy there broke and fled to the rear.

GALLANT BRITISH INFANTRY.

A great deal has been said of the troops on the left who saved the situation on April 22 and 23, but the services rendered by the British infantry farther east were no less remarkable. The area to the north and east of Zonnebeke representing the narrow horn of the salient formed a kind of bastion. Throughout the fighting its garrison held firm under a raking artillery fire from all sides and under repeated assaults delivered with so much determination that the enemy more than once reached our trenches before they were beaten back. Not only so, but while our men in this quarter were engaged in repelling attacks in front they knew all the time that the troops on their left were falling back—a test as hard as any soldiers can be asked to endure.

One incident may be given as exemplifying the steadiness of the Indian troops, in another quarter of the field. A battalion of Pathans, after a forced march, was advancing long a road towards the scene of action when a shell burst in the middle of them, killing and wounding 16 men. The survivors did not even break their columns of fours, but simply closed up and marched straight on. They went into action immediately afterwards and advanced across 1,200 yards of open ground under a murderous fire, their war-cry swelling louder and louder above the din. One of their British officers was hit four times, but still continued to lead his men until he fell for the last time, riddled by bullets from a machine-gun.

Prisoners captured in the recent fighting stated that one German corps had lost 80 per cent. in the first week, that the losses from our artillery fire, even during the days when no attacks were taking place, had been very heavy, and that many of their own men had suffered from the effects of the gas. It would seem that a large number of infantry who had only received three weeks' training were brought up during the battle to replace casualties.

An interesting brigade order has been captured which seems to imply some failure of discipline on the part of the Germans under the stress of fighting. In view of the losses and the continuous strain imposed on the men, this was only to have been expected. Here are some extracts:—

Have the field of battle and the ground in rear patrolled to bring in stragglers.

The Corps Commander met yesterday on the battlefield south of Bixschoote many soldiers of various regiments searching the wounded or accompanying to the rear. . . . men who were slightly wounded and able to walk. He expressly requests all commanders to repress with the utmost severity such acts, which diminish the fighting value shown by the troops in the recent engagements. It is inexcusable that 12 wounded men of one regiment, fallen just behind the first line, should remain two days without medical aid.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

In regard to the recent fighting on our left, it is desirable that the German offensive should be viewed in its true perspective, and that it should be neither belittled nor exaggerated. Effected in the first instance by surprise as a novel form of attack, it has resulted in a considerable gain of ground for the enemy—as measured by the standard of trench warfare— the greater part of which has so far been maintained by such bodies of fresh troops as were available in the neighbourhood.

The operation seems to have been a strong local counter-offensive undertaken in reply to the Allied offensive at other points and made with the same object as previous attacks delivered during the last few months, such, for instance, as those made in February south-east of Ypres, at St. Eloi on March 14, and at other points on the French front. Between all these earlier efforts and the last there is no difference in kind, the only difference being that on this latest occasion the attempt has been carried out with the aid of poisonous gases.

There is no reason why we should not expect similar attacks in the future. They do not mean that the Allies have lost the initiative in the Western theatre, nor that they are likely to lose it. They do, however, mean—and the fact has been repeatedly pointed out—that the enemy's defensive is an active one, that his confidence is still unshaken, and that he is still able to strike in some strength where he sees a chance or where a local advantage can be secured.

A true idea of the meaning of the operations of the Allies can be gained only by bearing in mind that it is their primary object to bring about the exhaustion of the enemy's resources in men. The extent of ground covered by an advance of either side as measured on the map is usually a minor matter, though the position of certain points or areas may for tactical reasons be of considerable military importance. Progress must, therefore, as a rule be judged by the drain caused to the enemy's strength and not by the extent of ground won or lost.

THE ULTIMATE VICTORY.

In the form now assumed by this struggle —a war of attrition—the Germans are bound ultimately to lose. And it is a consciousness of this fact that inspires their present policy, which is to achieve as early as possible some success of sufficient magnitude to influence neutrals, to discourage the Allies, to make them weary of the struggle, and to induce a belief among people ignorant of war that nothing has been gained by the past efforts of the Allies because the Germans have not yet been driven back. Being undertaken with a political rather than a strategic object, it is to that extent militarily a sign of weakness.

Another sign of weakness is the adoption of illegal methods of fighting, such as spreading poisonous gas. It is a confession by the Germans that they have lost their former great superiority in artillery and are at any cost seeking another technical advantage over their enemies as a substitute.

Nevertheless, this spirit—this determination on the part of our enemies to stick at nothing—must not be under-estimated. Though it may not pay the Germans in the long run it renders it all the more obvious that they are a foe who can be overcome only by the force of overwhelming numbers of men and guns.

"MR. PUNCH" IN WAR-TIME.

THE CHANGED MAN.

All of us have changed, a little or a lot, under the stress of actual war, but the most dismal case of all is that of our young but highly respected friend Stevenson. You remember him, of course; as simple-minded and kindly-hearted a fellow as you could wish to meet, a lover of small children and dogs, an ardent member of all the Prevention Societies, and a peculiarly zealous churchwarden. For some time his cap has been assuming an aggressive, almost vindictive angle, and his eyebrows grow hourly more ferocious; but so much is forgivable in these days. It is now, however, worse than that. A week ago he informed us, with what I am reluctantly forced to describe as an ugly leer, that he was not accompanying us to the trenches this time, adding that, so far from shirking the unpleasant duties of the present, he was preparing himself for even more unpleasant purposes in the near future. In short, he had secured the office of master bombardier of the regiment, and has since devoted all his energies to contriving infernal machines and practising the art of pitching them accurately in tender spots. He is now known amongst us as the Anarchist; is openly accused of all the worst anti-tendencies, and is suspected of having applied to the War Office for special leave to drop the official khaki and assume an independent red in his neckwear. We tell him that his old vocation, municipal something or other, is gone; but he says that another trade, more sinister and exciting, will be open to him when peace arrives for the rest of us. His advertisement will read: "All authority, monarchical, aristocratic, or democratic, and all other tiresome restrictions on individual liberty removed with secrecy, ability, and despatch. All ceremonies attended and dealt with. Coronations extra." Such a nice quiet fellow he was, too!—An extract from letter xvii. of the "Watch Dogs" series, included among the articles in "Punch."

THE CAIRO OUTRAGE.

TRIAL OF THE SULTAN'S ASSAILANT.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

The Cairo correspondent of "The Near East" sends the following interesting account of the trial of Mohammed Khalil, the would-be assassin of the Sultan of Egypt:—

The trial of Mohammed Khalil, the Egyptian who attempted to shoot H. H. the Sultan on the 8th instant, was held this week. It took place at the Native Court of Appeal and started at ten o'clock on Monday morning, continuing with a brief interval for luncheon until seven o'clock in the evening, when it was adjourned until the following morning at ten o'clock and ended at about one o'clock on that day. The special military court consisted of: Brigadier-General Frith (president), Lieut.-Colonel Lord Rochdale (who also carried out the duties of clerk), Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Heys, Major C. R. Pilkington, and Major A. F. Cronshaw. Mr. A. S. Preston was judge-advocate, the prosecutor was Major H. L. Knight, who was represented by Mr. G. E. Jeffes, and Mr. C. H. Perrott was counsel for the defence.

For such an important and unprecedented occasion the court-room presented an unusually quiet and sedate aspect, and there was none of that pomp that one might have expected to be associated with the holding of a military court in time of war. The chamber, which is in reality the Cairo Assize Court, is an almost square room, without any decoration, and reminds one, but for the dock, of a lecture-room. The bench, on a platform at one end, consisted of a plain desk-like table with a raised shelf in front. At this sat the five judges. To their left stood the witness-box; to their right sat the judge-advocate, clad in wig and gown. Near the latter was stationed the provost-marshal, and between the bench and the witness-box sat the subaltern in charge of the guard. A plain rail separated the platform from the well of the court, which had benches across it, and at the front of which sat, on the right, the prosecutor with his counsel and on the left, the accused's counsel. On the left-hand side of the well, against the wall and close to the witness-box, was the dock.

PUBLIC APATHY.

All the military members of the court were, of course, in khaki, whilst the fact that the proceedings were under military law was further emphasised by the sight of British soldiers lining the walls of the chamber, with bayonets fixed. The trial did not appear to awaken amongst the general public as much interest as did other political trials in the recent past. Outside the building and in the corridors there was quite a small crowd, which was easily kept in order by police and a picket of British soldiers that was stationed there with fixed bayonets. Not all of those who had applied for tickets of admission to the trial put in an appearance. But if the general public was not excited by the occasion, it was not so with the higher officials, and amongst those present were the Prime Minister, Sir Milne Cheetham, Sir Ronald Graham, with whom Sir Valentine Chirol, Mr. R. Storrs, Mr. R. W. Graves, the Procureur-General, and several members of the Mixed Courts.

After the judges and the judge-advocate and the interpreters had been sworn in and the president had read the order of the G. O. C. convening the court, the prisoner was brought in. Mohammed Khalil was decidedly unpleasing in appearance. He was short and sallow, with black eyes, dull in tone, and a black moustache, the long curled ends of which he repeatedly twirled. He was dressed in European style, with tarbush at an angle, and saluted the court as he took his stand in the dock. Once or twice during the proceedings he bent down to speak to his counsel's clerk, but beyond that and a smile during the evidence of Said Pasha Zulfikar and again when he made a remark to his guard and found they could not understand him, he appeared to take little interest in the proceedings, but gazed steadily in front of him with a very bored expression, frequently yawning quite openly. He presented a curious contrast to his escort—three brawny Lancashire lads, who sat with arms akimbo and watched him closely out of the corners of their eyes, the while they solemnly drank in all the evidence and speeches. Their facial expression was at times very amusing—one of them listened to the intricate medical evidence literally open-mouthed with interest and wonderment.

The indictment was to the effect that—

On and before Thursday, April 8. 1915, he maliciously, and traitorously did compass, imagine, and devise to bring and put to death H. H. Sultan Hussein, the Ruler over Egypt under the protecting power of Great Britain, and the said treasonable, compassing imagination and device maliciously, feloniously, and traitorously did express and declare by certain overt acts and deeds—that is to say, that in order to fulfil perfectly and bring into effect his most evil and wicked design he did, on the said 8th day of April, 1915, in Abdin Street, Cairo, shoot at H. H. Sultan Hussein with a revolver with intent foully to murder His Highness, contrary to the duty of his allegiance, to the prejudice of good order, in contempt of the military control of Egypt, established by His Majesty's Government by the Proclamation of Martial Law on the 2nd day of November, 1914.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Perrott, for the defence, challenged the competence of the Court. He pleaded that the constitutional rule was that a civilian who was not and never had been connected with military service, and who was charged with an offence that can be tried and punished by civil courts actually sitting, cannot be brought before a military court, even when war is raging in the land. He pleaded that *a fortiori* this rule applied when no internal disturbance or invasion existed; and contended that this was the situation in Egypt, where the civil courts were still in operation. In support of his plea, Mr. Perrott cited many leading cases and the opinion of prominent authorities, but after considering the question in private for about twenty minutes the Court overuled the plea and the case proceeded.

The first and most important witness for the prosecution was Said Pasha Zulfikar, Grand Chamberlain to the Sultan, who was driving with his Highness at the time of the attempt. He testified to having seen the accused approaching with a bright-coloured object in his hands—some of the subsequent witnesses declared this object was a bunch of roses, in which the revolver was concealed—and to having warned the officer riding at his side to keep the man back. Before the officer could stop him the man had fired, and from the Pasha's evidence it was clear that the Sultan had had a very narrow escape. The other witnesses were the medicological expert. Dr. Hamilton, who examined the carriage, and the members of the body-guard and the policeman who took part in the arrest.

SUFFERING FROM PARANOIA.

The only witnesses for the defence were Dr. Valentin and Dr. Warnock, who spoke in support of Mr. Perrott's plea of insanity. Both these experts maintained that Mohammed Khalil was suffering from a certain form of paranoia, and that he was mentally incapable of appreciating in a normal manner the moral character of his act. He was irresponsible, and was driven to commit his offence by a mental obsession which would cause him to repeat his act if he got the opportunity. The accused was asked if he had any statement to make, to which he replied that he appealed to British justice and to the laws of heaven and of man. After speeches by counsel for the defence and the prosecution and summing-up by the Judge-Advocate, the court retired, but returned after a short while. Some questions as to Mohammed Khalil's antecedents were then asked, and the hearing was closed, it being known by the fact that the accused was taken back to his cell that he had been found guilty.

In accordance with military practice, neither the verdict nor the sentence were made public until General Maxwell had confirmed them. This occurred on the day following, when orders were given to carry out the sentence of hanging. The execution took place on Saturday in the Native Court of Appeal Prison quite privately.

EVENING PAPER MYSTERY.

"ECHO" CEASES PUBLICATION.

After an existence of six weeks, "The Echo," the evening paper started by the "Daily Chronicle," ceased publication on on May 3, and is now amalgamated with its bitterest rival "The Star." All the circumstances connected with the collapse of the "Echo," which was probably the most ambitious newspaper that ever came into existence, are mysterious and nothing so dramatic as its sudden death has happened in London since the stoppage of the "Tribune" at the very moment when it had triumphed over all its early difficulties and success was assured, says a contemporary. No newspaper office in England is better-equipped than that of the "Daily Chronicle" and Mr. Robert Donald gathered around him on the "Echo" an exceptionally brilliant and experienced staff. The new journal was so attractive that despite the heavy handicap of war expenses, its success, had the venture been maintained for the number of years necessary to establish an evening journal in London, seemed certain. From the outset the publication was designed in a grand manner. Money was lavished on its promotion and nearly a year was spent in perfecting plans for its distribution. Its fleet of motor cars was the largest that has ever been devoted to the difficult task of lightening delivery in so complex a city as London. Its printing arrangements were the best that skill and experience could devise and nearly £100,000 were expended during its brief six weeks of life in making it popular. Nevertheless, the end came swiftly and dramatically. A Noon edition was printed on Monday and that was its last issue and Monday's "Star" actually contained the final instalment of the "Echo" serial which had been specially written for it by Mr. Charles Garvice.

OTHER NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

The collapse of the "Echo" and its amalgamation with the "Star" is not the only journalistic surprise of the week. The "Standard" has been in difficulties for many months past and simultaneously with the appointment of a receiver a winding up petition was presented. This has now been withdrawn, an arrangement with Sir Alexander Henderson, who holds over £350,000 of debentures having been arrived at. A few weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Davison Dalziel, M. P., had purchased the "Evening Standard" for £30,000, but now the statement is made that it has been acquired by Messrs. Hulton the proprietors of the "Daily Sketch," the "Manchester Daily Despatch" the "Umpire" and the "Sunday Chronicle." As the "Daily Call" came to a sudden end a fortnight ago this leaves only the morning "Standard" in the hands of Sir Alexander Henderson, and it is understood that this old-established famous journal, which has been run at a heavy loss for the past ten years, is to resume its old form and that an effort will be made to enable it to regain its former status.

REDUCED

SUBSCRIPTION RATES OF THE "Bombay Chronicle"

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly	8
Quarterly	4

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

THE TSAR AT ODESSA.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA'S LOYAL WELCOME

The "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent, M. Donohoe, writing on April 28 sends fros Odessa the following account of the recent visit of the Tsar to the city:—

The Tsar has come and gone, and in this greatest city of Southern Russia the Ruler of all the Russians was accorded a magnificent reception.

It is extraordinary how Southern Russia and particularly Odessa, which are strongly Liberal and never noted for any perfervid loyalty to the Throne, are now doing their national duty loyally and uniting with the rest of the Russian Empire in the fight against the common enemy of Pan-Slavdom.

Nicholas II. drove through streets that were lined with troops and cheering multitudes. "Long live the Tsar! Long live Russia!" were the cries which everywhere greeted the Imperial ears.

The Tsar was in an automobile and attended by a single officer. He wore a simple service dress, with the khaki-coloured blouse of a Russian officer.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Gone are the days of distrust and unrest evidently in Southern Russia. The workmen have made common cause in the present war with the "classes." Never before has a Russian Ruler received so splendid a public reception as that which Odessa accorded to our Allied Sovereign.

During his triumphal progress through the streets the Tsar, flinging etiquette to the winds, stood up in his automobile with uncovered head and bowed to the cheering multitude.

On the balcony of the Hotel London were three Englishmn, who roared with all the strength of their lungs as the Imperial car passed, "There cheers for the Tsar!" The Emperor heard and looked up, raising his cap in acknowledgement.

At the railway station, amongst the officials, both military and civil, were the members of the Consular Corps. Mr. Roberts, the British Consul-General, expressed on behalf of England our national appreciation and admiration of the valiant Russian army, which had done so much to further the Allied cause. He hoped that the Tsar would long be spared to direct the destinies of the country.

SPEECH IN ENGLISH.

The Tsar, who seemed much touched, replied in English. In a soft, musical voice, with only the slightest trace of a foreign accent, he said:—

"I thank you sincerely for what you have said. We do not forget how much we in Russia owe to the brave English and French. We are now on the high road to victory, and with the aid of our British and French Allies our common cause shall speedily triumph."

I had been given an excellent place for witnessing the reception, and also at the review. The Tsar was radiant in expression and had a smile on his lips While looking at the Ruler of all the Russians, one could not help being struck over again with his astonishing likeness to our own King. But the Tsar has a little mannerism which our King has not—that of twirling his moustache while engaged in animated conversation

I had never been so close to the Tsar before, and was able to observe him narrowly. His slightly-bronzed face is full of expression. It betokens an energy and virility of a kind which one does not always associate with the Russian temperament. I had had a preconceived idea of a lethargic personality and a face lacking in animation and showing no strength of character. I speedily discovered that my cut and dried impressions were entirely wrong.

LITTLE FATHER AND HIS MEN.

In the quadrangle by the railway station the Tsar inspected the troops. It was no perfunctory ceremony. The Emperor, at a brisk pace, walked along the entire front of the massed force, stopping to speak to a general or to a private when he had something to say.

Meanwhile the bands rolled out the glorious National Anthem of Russia. But even more impressive was the roar of the soldiers shouting in unison, "Long live the Tsar! Long live the Tsar! Long live our Little Father!"

Then the Tsar made a speech to the officers and men. It was effective to a degree, yet without oratorical embroidery, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm would dearly love on a similar occasion. He reviewed the history of the present war, and reminded them of Russia's glorious past, and of the splendid deeds of the army in the present campaign. He said:—

"Do as your brothers have already done on the battlefields of East Prussia, Galicia and Bukowina. God will watch over you, and Russia will remember you."

A hush fell upon that assembly of fighting men. Here and there a hand stole up to wipe away a furtive tear. Then the silence was dramatically broken. The soldiers gave vent to their enthusiasm and patriotism, and, waving their caps in the air, cried, "Long live the Tsar! Long live our Little Father!"

Then the men were marched off, singing gaily, ready to shed their blood for Mother Russia.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

DOMINATED BY WAR.

To talk of an Academy at all while this terrible strife goes on seems strange. There are no Salons in Paris this year, and yet the war is to maintain and perpetuate the finer sides of life.

As yet it seems that the artists themselves are not yet alive to all that the war means to them, says Mr. P. G. Konody, the critic of the "Observer."

"It is extraordinary that the profound significance of the world-struggle should have failed to stimulate the imagination of our artists. Indeed, unless Mr. Gotch's dignified personification of Belgium in 'Chantons, Belges, Chantons,' be taken as an imaginative painting, the only picture worthy of this description is Mr. G. Clausen's 'Renaissance,' the one and only attempt at giving artistic form to an abstract idea inspired by the war."

THE SPIRIT OF THE RACE.

Of Mr. Clausen's picture "Renaissance" (No. 143), the "Spectator" critic says:

"We do not admire the picture because it reminds us of something we have seen, because it stimulates the memory of pleasant experiences, but because it arouses that special sense which we call aesthetic, and which is as distinctive as taste or hearing. The picture is an allegorical one, and is inspired by the catastrophe of Belgium.

THE PROPERTY OF THE WORLD.

"The Leonardo da Vinci Society, in Florence, has passed a resolution reminding all belligerent armies of the duty of respecting artistic and historic monuments, as the property not of this or that nation, but of the whole civilised world. We hope they will send the resolution to the Berlin editors. Not that we have the smallest hope of the German War Office paying the smallest respect to it. Here and there, however, it may kindle shame in an honest German heart," says the "Pall Mall."

LOVE LETTERS OF DELILAH.

THE STORY OF VICTOR HUGO AND JULIETTE DROUET.

"Your letters, my Juliette, constitute my treasure, my casket of jewels, my riches! In them our joint lives are recorded day by day, thought by thought. All that you have dreamed lies there, all that you have suffered. VICTOR HUGO."

When we cannot understand why two persons should have loved one another it is as well to go back to their antecedents. We shall find that their pathways converge.

So it is in the human, all too-human love of Victor Hugo, the great tragic poet, and Juliette Drouet, actress, light-of-love, and finally devoted, cloistered companion of the great man. "Juliette Drouet's Love Letters to Victor Hugo," edited by Louis Guimbaud (Stanley Paul and Co., 10s. 6d. net), have been translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. That is to say, a large number have been selected from the twenty thousand epistles, written not to lessen parting, but to be read by the lover every time he called. It was an absurd love affair, excessive, wordy, too full of excitement, too Latin for us!

But it sprang strangely into being.

JULIETTE AND THE PAST.

Juliette Joséphine Gauvain was born in 1806 at Fougères. Her father was a tailor, and the family seem to have taken a pride in being plebeian, though as Mark Twain would have said, "Nothing is easier." Her parents died and at an early age little Juliette found herself adopted and brought up by a soldier, invalided from the Napoleonic wars, as unsuitable a nurse for a young maiden as could be imagined. But she went to a convent of the Bernardines-Benedictines, where the rule was very hard, and the food exceeding plain. Then she knelt with a rope round her neck before the Blessed Sacrament, praying for the sins of the world, so many of which she afterwards committed, and, one hopes, received the pardon that she sought as a novice.

For Juliette Drouet seems to have retained much of her faith after a life which had in it less of edification than of excitement.

MODEL AND ACTRESS.

Her first important move was to become the "model" of Pradier, the fashionable sculptor. She was not a model of propriety. At the age of nineteen she became to all intents and purposes Pradier's wife. But Pradier avoided a definite marriage on social grounds. He preferred to be condemned for his morals rather than ridiculed for marrying his model. Like all that type of man he soon managed to shuffle her off to Brussels, where she got work on the stage, and came under the influence of Felix Harel, who seems to have been a decent sort of man. Before long she was in Paris, where, after an exciting and rather reckless life, she met Hugo, abandoned her frivolity and became his domestic idol and idolator.

It was about this time that Victor Hugo's domestic tragedy came. He had discovered that his wife, after ten years, had betrayed his trust, and had given her affections to a friend of his own. Hugo, in addition to being a Catholic, and in the broad sense an idealist, had his feet (and also his heart) of malleable clay.

UP AND DOWN.

The actress came up from frivolity to a "grande passion." The Olympian slid down the slope and met her radiantly.

Here let us leave the moral issue and look at the literary results. For here are letters that belong to the famous love letters of the world.

Juliette at first gave up her gay habits, made her own dresses, and for the first time in her career lived a sane, orderly life, learning much from the poet, who as her elder easily adapted himself to a sort of school-mastery.

But lack of means drove her back to the stage, and it was a sore point with her that Hugo did not like her in his parts.

Hugo, too, was jealous, and cabined her in the house as much as possible. Hence the letters:—

It hurts me to feel that my past life must be an obstacle to your confidence. Before I cared for you I felt no shame for it, I made no attempt to conceal or alter it; but since I have known you this attitude of mind has changed in every respect. I blush for myself, and dread lest my love have not the strength to erase the stains of the past. I fear it even more when you suspect me unjustly. My Victor, it is for your love to sanctify me, for your esteem to renew in me all that was once good and pure.

How like the actress, and how the words would rejoice the heart of the "romantic" Bull of Bashan! For Hugo, as writer, as politician, and finally as exile, strikes the imagination as a huge figure of romance, whose greatness seemed to end before his life.

Juliette Drouet's letters differ as widely as possible from those of Mrs. Browning. Yet in one particular they are alike. Occasionally Juliette will pass swiftly from the sultry, passionate note to a piece of simple, homely description. But in her case it is that of a pathetically weak cat afraid of losing a leonine mouse.

PASSIONATE FEAR.

Juliette's passion is pathetic rather than tragic. And this gives a distinctive and peculiar value to the collection:—

You are tired of my love. It cramps you, fatigues you. You meditate flying from me. My bad luck frightens you; you fear to share it longer. You dread the responsibility—say rather you love me less, perhaps not at all. Oh, what suffering fear gives me! My head is aching. I wish I could die. It must be my fault. I have been wrong to show you the hideous wound in my heart, the jealously that lacerates that destroys it. Yes, I ought to have concealed my sufferings from you. I ought never to fly into those rages that betray the depth of my love and grief.

Read that passage twice, and you have an indelible picture of the lady, of her tragedy, and of the long suffering nature of Victor Hugo. By way of light and air, let us glance inside another:—

My dear good To To, I should have got back without adventure, had I not met an enormous and horrified toad in the road, which sent me flying home, shrieking as if the devil was at my heels. I was here by ten minutes past seven, began my dinner at five minutes past eight, and am now sitting writing to you to thank you for all the bliss you lavish upon me.

I thank you for drawing my attention to so many lovely things I should never notice without your assistance, and the touch of your dear white hand upon my brow.

SPOOF OR HOMAGE?

She must have known "To To" very thoroughly to have tried this Malvolio spoof—or was it actual, downright homage? There is something baffling about Juliette Drouet's letters, something that defies analysis. Was she the Delilah that clipped the lonely eagle's claws? Forgive the metaphor, but the locks were never sheared. Only a something seemed lacking in Hugo, and one wonders how far the influence of these love letters was contributory.

"The more I see of political life," she wrote, "the more I regret the time when you were simply the poet, Victor Hugo, my sublime love, my radiant lover." But was it for the poetry or for Juliette Drouet that Juliette Drouet cared? It is not fair to work out a theory, for people should read the evidence for themselves. But to us these letters seem to be the tresses of Delilah bound about the heart of a hero.—"T. P's Weekly."

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

LORD ROSEBERY ON ACCUSATIONS OF APATHY.

Lord Rosebery presided as Chancellor, at the Presentation Day celebration of the University of London, on May 5.

In his report on the work of the year, Principal Sir Henry A. Miers mentioned that a few days before the declaration of war 67 volumes of bibliographical publications of the Royal Library in Berlin were presented to the University by the German Emperor.

Lord Rosebery in his address said that within a day or two of sending the University that present the German Emperor was sending out ultimatums in Europe which deliberately lit up this horrible scene of disaster, savagery, and slaughter. Therefore, whatever their gratitude might be for the books, they bore the "damned spot" that they remembered on the hand of Lady Macbeth. This tremendous evil had one counterbalancing advantage in such an uprising of the nation and such fervour of patriotic spirit as many of them hardly hoped ever to see in Great Britain again. He could not endure the talk of those arm-chair politicians who discoursed about the apathy of the nation in regard to the war. What nation in history had ever raised over two million men in a few months by voluntary service, and was willing to spend over two millions a day as long as they had two millions to spend to fortify their armaments in the field? He saw no signs of apathy.

One certain result of the war was that all its combatants must be exhausted for an indefinite time, and they, who hoped to receive some bounteous endowment and some palatial home from the Government, must adjourn their expectations, because from the display of the national finances laid before them the previous day he saw very little prospect of the Government being able to pay out money on such luxuries as universities for a considerable time to come.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. 12

THE TRUTH ABOUT WAR BABIES.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

Soon after the outbreak of war, and while the strains of "Tipperary" were still ringing a fine gaiety through the streets and a brave philosophy through the national mind, the Rev. F. B. Meyer wrote a letter to the newspapers on the question of drunkenness. We have short memories (the Germans are counting on this shortness), and possibly few people remember the instant hullabaloo raised by Mr. Meyer's moderate, sensible, and courageous letter. For a moment he took the Kaiser's place in the pillory, writes Mr. Harold Begbie in the "Daily Chronicle."

But now we have all the newspapers in the country crying out against intemperance, and even clamouring for legislation. Cabinet Ministers speak of drink as a national peril. Everybody is saying what a scandal it is that drunkenness should lengthen this dreadful war and imperil the lives of our brave soldiers at the front. I am invited by correspondents to go to this place and to that in order that I may see for myself scenes of the most hideous description—a veritable riot of Bacchus.

THE FOG OF FACTS.

We may say at the outset, for certain, that much nonsense has been said on either side. For it is utterly impossible to know within a hundred or two hundred thousand, how many children will be born this year to unmarried mothers. If those who give alarming figures are manifestly without any grounds for their assertion, so, too, those who dismiss the whole thing as sensationalism have nothing more substantial than air under their easy scorn. The unmarried mother does not put on her hat and inquire of the first policeman in the street the nearest way to the office of a statistician. Nobody knows, nobody can possibly know, how many poor girls at this present moment are agonising in the silence of their own souls over a secret they dare not confide even to their own mothers. And nobody knows, either, how many mothers to whom this terrible secret has at last been told, after a frightful struggle, are now seeking by every means in their power to keep the secret from their friends and neighbours.

This said, let us consider how we may best discover what is going on in this hidden world. To whom should we go for information? Surely we should go to those ladies who for years have handled this delicate question of the unmarried mother, and who are so schooled in the sufferings and griefs of the whole sad business, that they are the last persons in the world to be carried away by sensationalism.

Let us, then, ask a lady like Mrs. Ransome Wallis (whose long and splendid devotion I have more than once spoken of in these columns) what she thinks of all this present pother.

"She tells me that the whole question is "very difficult and obscure." She agrees with many writers in the papers that "there is very much nonsense being talked." She deprecates an idea which has been mooted to treat the unmarried mother as a national heroine. She believes in her own method of receiving such girls into a good and cheerful Home, seeking by every means to improve them body and soul, and standing by them through their trouble, and keeping in friendly touch with them afterwards.

There is no opportunity, she says, of finding out exactly what is happening; but she tells me that, in answer to her advertisements in various papers, she is now receiving applications from unmarried mothers at the rate of 1,500 a year, whereas her total for last year was 700. "This does not bear out," she says, "the very widespread need which has been talked about, but it does point to a serious state of affairs which will tax—and should tax—all workers on these lines to the very utmost."

As to getting at the facts, "our experience is," she tells me, "that girls will tell no one of their trouble; and when they see our advertisement they write privately, and in my private office I hear the story with sobs and tears."

The result of these recent interviews with unmarried mothers has led Mrs. Ransome Wallis to add another house to those already under her direction. In connection with a maternity hospital and other friendly sympathisers she is endeavouring to provide accommodation for 1,400 cases. She dare not undertake more, but she thinks that the demands upon her will far exceed her provision. She is anxious.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MOTHERS.

But this is the point she makes: Whether the trouble be very great or only a little greater than in normal times, for pity's sake keep the handling of it as far as possible from Society philanthropists and amateur reformers.

Is it not wise, then, that we should begin to meet the difficulty at once, and that the best way to deal with it is the simple way of strengthening the hands of those good and noble women who are already at work, and who for many years have most sympathetically, but most firmly, prosecuted this labour of reconstruction?

If you could visit one of Mrs. Ransome Wallis's Homes, and see these girls happily at work in charge of a matron who cares for them as if they were children of her own, and if you could talk to them and learn how they are making up their poor stunned minds to work for the child that is coming and to keep their feet henceforth in the way of virtue and security, you would be amazed that anyone should have the effrontery to call for fresh mechanism, and you would be angered, I think, to know that these girls are invited by some of the panic-mongers to glory in the thing which has befallen them.

All life is a struggle to be better, and no nation is safe where this struggle is not the centre of its women's existence. To take these girls, to relieve the horror of their anxiety, to comfort them, to mother them, to see them safely through their hour of peril, but in all this to be conscious that your work is a work of reconstruction, here is surely the only safe way through our present emergency.

ORDINATION VOWS,

A REVISED QUESTION ON BELIEF.

The April sessions of the Convocation of Canterbury were concluded on April 30, at the Church House. The Upper House continued its discussion of proposals for Prayer-book revision, and accepted a new form of question to be put to deacons at their ordination regarding their belief in Holy Scripture. A number of resolutions dealing with the question of the Church and war were before the Lower House, but discussion of them was deferred.

The Bishop of Gloucester brought forward a supplementary report of the joint committee on the Royal Letters of Business dealing with certain matters regarding revision which had been referred back to the committee. The most important was the question to be put by the Bishop to deacons at their ordination with regard to their belief in the Scriptures, and the answer to be returned by them. The committee now recommended that the question and answer should be as follows:—

Bishop.—Do you unfeignedly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament as conveying to us in divers manners the Revelation of God, which is consummated in Jesus Christ?

Answer.—I do so believe them.

The Bishop of Norwich said he did not think the question was precise in its doctrinal position. It took too little account of the work of the Holy Spirit. He moved an amendment providing that the closing words of the question should be altered so as to read:—"As setting forth the will and work of God and His purpose which He hath fulfilled in Christ Jesus."

After discussion, however, the Bishop withdrew his amendment, and the committee's recommendation was agreed to.

The committee's report also contained recommendations with reference to the use of special prayers and thanksgivings, an alternate ending for evening prayer and certain slight modifications in the service for the burial of the dead.

All recommendations were adopted.

THE CHURCH AND WAR.

A report was circulated in the Lower House from the committee on "The Church and War." The committee, the chairman of which was the Dean of St. Paul's, stated that they had decided, as the matter is of pressing importance, to bring the following resolutions before the House:—

(1) That Christianity is concerned, not merely with the private life of the individual, but also with the due discharge of national responsibilities. It is, therefore, a function of the Church to aid in the cultivation of a higher sense of national duty.

(2) That the piece of the world cannot be permanently maintained, and human progress cannot be secured, by reliance on material interests alone.

(3) That since it is a fundamental principle of Christianity to overcome evil with good, it is the duty of the nation to seek to settle all disputes by peaceful arbitration; but it is also a duty to employ her resources so as to guard against gratuitous attack, and to use her influence and power for the peace of the world and the freedom of other peoples.

(4) That since sailors and soldiers serve their country by rising their lives in the discharge of a national duty, the profession of arms, involving the exercise of self-discipline and self-sacrifice, is an honourable vocation.

The Dean of Westminister, who again occupied the position of Deputy Prolocutor said in view of the fact that there was such a thin House he could not take the responsibility of allowing such important resolutions to be discussed. The debate would, therefore, have to be referred.

The Archdeacon of Maidstone introduced the report of the committee on ecclesiastical dilapidations. After an explanatory statement he moved that the report be received. This was agreed to, but the consideration of the resolutions appended to the report was deferred.

The Dean of Westminister referred in sympathetic terms to the loss the House had suffered by the death of the Archdeacon of Rochester (the Ven. John Tetley Rowe) and a resolution was passed expressing the deepest regret at the death of the Archdeacon and tendering condolences to his widow and family.

Convocation was prorogued until Tuesday, July 6.

THE TRAGEDY OF A BATTLEFIELD.

A striking letter from a Socialist soldier—"somewhere" in Northern France—is published by the "Leipziger Volkszeitung."

"In front of me lies a Scotsman, a giant in stature, picturesque in his dress. I had four cartridges.

"The cry for water is harrowing—louder even than the whistling of the bullets. . . . The groaning and the whining become weaker as morning approaches—a cry and a murmur here and there. Terrible and icy is the silence which greets the morning. And when the victims of death are so uncannily still, then they speak the loudest. I experienced that more than once.

"The rain comes down faster and faster. We freeze like young dogs and chatter like geese. An attempt is made to count the dead. An impossible task. There lies a young officer, beautiful as a god. The head is bare, black locks form a frame round the high, noble brow, the face is pale, and the breast is covered with blood. There he is lying, quiet and friendly. At home, perhaps, there is a faithful wife, a loving sweetheart, an old mother, weeping their eyes out. Who knows? Who can describe the tragedy of a battlefield? . . . ."

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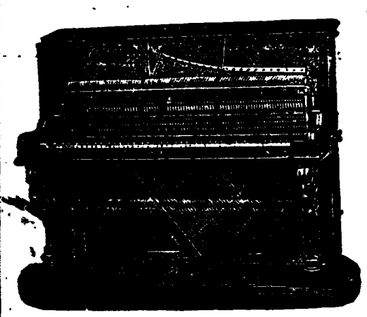

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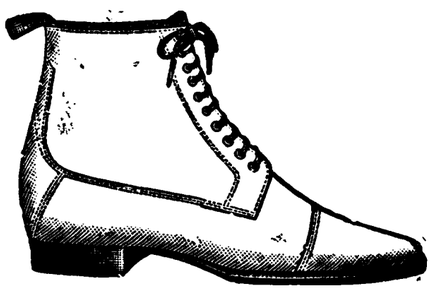

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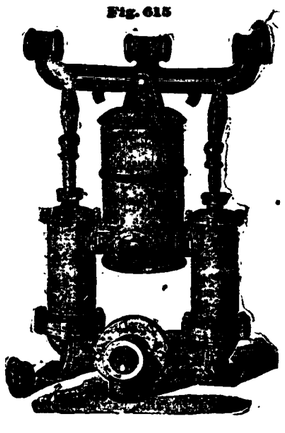

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